The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

W. F. EVANS, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY. Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 25 cents; embracing one by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address Commercial, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Mercantile, Money and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.—Per Year ($2 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy extra to the getter up of the Club.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. ☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Notice to Subscribers.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made by Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873. NO. 8.

FIRST EDITION.

THE FINANCIAL FLURRY.

Wall Street Wild With Excitement.

Yesterday's Failures in New York and Philadelphia.

ANOTHER BLACK FRIDAY.

Secretary Richardson on the Situation.

FALL OF LEADING STOCKS.

LATEST FROM ALL POINTS.

The President Will Meet the Emergency To-day.

NEW YORK, September 19.—Secretary Richardson has been spoken to on the subject of the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co., and says the government will not lose one dollar, even if the failure is complete. Jay Cooke has not one dollar of government money in his possession. He may have bonds, but he had to buy them and pay for them. We do not give bonds to them nor lend them unless they are paid for. The Syndicate have the selling of the bonds. They open subscriptions, and when they sell bonds or have a market for it, they come to the Treasury and pay money for it. No bonds are given to the Syndicate until their agreement in money has been delivered to the Treasury. The bonds are sold under the regulations of the counties composed in the Syndicate, selected by the firms composing the Syndicate, from their own number. The amount to be delivered on the 15th of March being about sixty millions of dollars, the Cookes have deposited more bonds than they have drawn against on the Syndicate account, and the Department owes them at least one hundred thousand dollars in the Syndicate bonds, and the account may reach two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. can have no possible effect on the Syndicate, and therefore I shall pay no attention to it. The Department has nothing to do with the matter, and is not acting on the part of Syndicate. It is not a question of appointment, nor design; it is a subject of concern and regret that is created by the men who have made the agreements. The Department has nothing or can do with the matter, and will treat the Syndicate as a whole. The First National bank is the one with which the Government deposits; but I do not think there is much money in that. The Cookes have plenty of the highest and lowest prices: New York Central and Hudson, 96@96¼; Michigl. Cen., 93½@94; Lake Shore, 87¾@88; Northwestern, 69½@70; Rock Island, 98¾@99; Northwestern pf., 81@81½; St. Paul, 39, 39½; Ohio and Mississippi, 28¼@28½; Union Pacific, highest, 92, 93; Ontario, 30; Wabash and Indiana Central, 48, 49¼; Hannibal and St. Joe, 28, 29; Panama, 103, 95; Dividend Paying, 94; Adams Express, 94, 95; Western Union, Chicago, 95; Pacific Mail, 39¾@39¾.

As each failure was announced on the Stock Exchange, the excitement increased, and the scenes of yesterday seemed wild with fright. Confidence was the confidence departed for the time, and it is very many years since such scenes have been witnessed on the Exchange. The panic was precipitated by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., the name a rate. The general panic and depression which followed the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co., yesterday, caused the sales to fall in loans freely on Fisk & Hatch to-day, and amid the distrust prevailing, the firm found it impossible to meet the loan over there, or to realize upon their securities in the present condition of affairs. The banking house of the firm was crowded by sympathetic friends who offered not only sympathy but substantial aid. The firm, however, deemed it prudential to stop and treat every one alike.

E. D. Randolph & Co., bankers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and William H. Conner are among their suspensions. Whitemore & Allison and C. S. Smith & Sewer, are included in the suspension. The run upon the Union Trust Company has subsided somewhat, and better feeling is prevailing.

3:30 P. M.—Jacob Little & Co. have suspended. Gold closed at 111¾, against 112¼ at noon to-day. Government stocks continued on an enormous scale the close of the Exchange. The principal transactions were in Pacific Mail, Central and Hudson, Western Union, Rock Island, Wabash, St. Paul, Northwestern, Lake Shore and Erie. Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse says it is in the power of the National banks to avert further disaster and panic. They will undoubtedly do so. Two days extraordinary, and, some say, unasked for excitement have passed, and thus far the Stock Exchange, on the only honest firms will open their doors again for business.

FISK AND HATCH.

The banking houses which have been identified with the negotiations of the new railroad loans have all been submitted to renewed pressure, and to-day, to the astonishment of all, the suspension of the house of Fisk & Hatch was announced. This firm made large advances on the new loans, which, however, is not the cause of their suspension, their advances to the Chesapeake and Ohio having brought them home. When the suspension of Fisk & Hatch became generally known, many friends of both partners visited their offices and endeavored by words of sympathy to cheer them in their misfortune. Mr. Hatch, when questioned regarding the causes which led to the suspension of the firm, said that the trouble had been produced by a lack of confidence in railroad enterprises, and the extreme stringency in the money market, produced by recent failures. The general distrust brought about by the embarrassment of such a well-known firm as Jay Cooke & Co., Mr. Hatch said, had caused great demands upon their house which could not be readily met. There was no time left in which to obtain money from the agents of the firm to meet any pressure upon the house. He could not endeavor to give any detailed statement of their liabilities until he had calmly considered the whole situation in connection with his partners and the friends of the firm. The assignment of Fisk & Hatch, he could safely say, had not been caused by making money on paper that could not be realized. The house has not speculated nor met with losses. The trouble had been produced by a general feeling of distrust in railroad securities, which had struck prostrated a demand upon the firm which they had not sufficient funds to meet. He would make no statement as to the amount of the liabilities at present which he hoped for the next, and upon which he would not retract. He thought if the firm were allowed to manage the business of the house, and realize upon their securities, every creditor would undoubtedly be paid in full. The announcement of the failure of Fisk & Hatch, following the announcements of the suspension was followed by a scene of excitement on the lower floor, caused the wildest excitement on the street and the scene in Wall street and in the neighborhood has probably never been equaled.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

The Manhattan bank was this afternoon filled with depositors of the Union Trust Company, waiting to have the checks given them by the Union Trust Company certified. The cashier said that the company yesterday had $700,000 on deposit in the bank, which had all been paid out, and he believed that which had all been paid out, and he believed that which had all been paid out, and he believed that

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873.

In Potter, McKean, Erie, Warren and Cameron counties, the Democrats have no county organizations, and the faithful are left to shift for themselves. The sensible part of them will either stay at home or vote the Republican ticket.

"The real,"—thus philosophizes a metaphysical Bourbon contemporary—" makes sad havoc with the speculative." A very true remark. Just wait until the October elections mark. Just wait until the October elections in this State and Ohio if you want to see the proposition thoroughly illustrated.

Judging from the profound silence which Northern Democratic papers maintain with regard to the Kentucky Ku-Klux cutthroats and their daily atrocities, it would almost seem as though they held killing to be no murder—when the massacred happen to be Republicans.

The Liberal Republicans of Pennsylvania, having been excluded from taking part in the Democratic organization, and having none of their own, will be left to vote as they please; and our information from most of the counties in which they had any force is, that they will this year vote the Republican ticket.

The *Tribune* was wont to call Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, the most astute politician in the State. The person of whom this was said has just proved his claim to the distinction. He scents disaster in the Autumn air, and so resigns his position as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The extent to which silver is taking the place of gold, commercially, is shown by the tables of exports from New York. Since January 1, 1873, the exports of silver have been $24,944,421, and of gold $15,251,963—silver furnishing five-eighths of the total. Utah and Nevada are evidently outstripping California.

In nearly all the Democratic counties of this State, where a party nomination has heretofore been equal to an election, the dominant party is distracted by feuds growing out of the distribution of the loaves and fishes. The same causes that operated in 1871 to cut down the Democratic majorities are in operation this year.

If the *Post* were to indulge a good deal less in windy declamation and somewhat more in ungarbled statement and straightforward argument, it would have no reason to complain that the Commercial "has become incapable of forming anything approaching to a correct idea" of what that paper advocates or opposes. How can we be expected to know the mind of our contemporary, when it does not itself know it from one day to another?

The cable announcement that a hundred tons of American bar iron have this week been sold in Liverpool at less than ruling English rates, is an achievement of which our manufacturers may be proud. Meanwhile the free traders of this country generally, including the framers of the Wilkesbarre platform, who indorsed the free trade resolutions of the Ohio Bourbons as "sound in principle," are respectfully invited to ponder the causes which have produced this result.

In St. Louis, the other day, forty-five tons of ice were applied to the tubes of the mammoth suspension bridge across the Mississippi, in order to lower the temperature and enable the insertion of the connecting tubes. The Democratic editors of Texas were in the city at the same time, and there was great complaint made over the wanton waste of the cooling element, which, the said editors claimed, would have helped to manufacture upwards of half a million of sherry cobblers.

A case of general importance to the public is now pending in the Supreme Court of New York, involving a question of infringement of trade label, the plaintiff suing for an order enjoining the defendant from selling certain brands of merchandise upon the ground that he is the sole agent for the sale in this country of the articles in question. The decision of the Court, which is for the present reserved, will be looked for with considerable interest as deciding a new point at issue in the matter of trade labels.

The people of Pittsburgh have deservedly won a world-wide reputation for great-hearted charity. The city of Shreveport, Louisiana, is being literally decimated by the yellow fever, which is raging in the form of an epidemic. Want of every kind besets the poor, hunger and terror both serving the pestilence. The sick are left untended, the dead unburied. Other Northern cities are contributing liberally to the relief of the sufferers. What do our citizens propose to do—and how soon do they purpose to set about it? "If 'twere done, 'twere well it were done quickly."

The leading grain journal of England, the Mark Lane *Express*, concedes that England must import 96,000,000 bushels of wheat. In view of this fact the question of our surplus stock becomes unusually important, especially since France will need 48,000,000 bushels this year more than she has raised, and as the crop in Russia and Germany is comparatively light. This prospect of a largely increased foreign demand for breadstuffs will just suit our farmers. Delman's opinion that the world is growing too much grain does not appear to be very strongly fortified by facts.

Since the *Post* declines to show its hand on the tariff question, perhaps it might be induced to declare itself with reference to the banking system established by the Republican party—a point on which the Wilkesbarre platform was as silent as the grave. Especially of Ohio, who holds greenbacks to be nothing but a worthless compound of "rags, lamp black and oil," has just taken the stump for the Democratic party in that State. Hence our suggestion that the *Post*—which represents the Pennsylvania branch of the same organization—should speak out on the same subject.

The close consanguinity of thought and purpose which characterizes the Democracy of Pennsylvania and Ohio is quite remarkable. The latter demand a readjustment of the tariff for revenue purposes alone, and the former pronounce the claim to be "sound in principle"—while the intimate relationship of ides and practice is still further shown in the fact that in Knox county, Ohio, the Democracy are manifesting their opposition to railway influence in legislation by running a railway officer for the Legislature, just as their fellows are in Dauphin county, in our own State. One in their lives, in their death they will not be divided.

In the legislative elections in this State, this year, there are more than the usual number of close and doubtful districts. Of the outgoing Senators, eight are Democratic and three Republican. The three Republican districts are all sure; but of the eight Democratic districts, five are close and uncertain, viz: the third district, Philadelphia, the Montgomery, the Schuylkill, the Northumberland, and the Huntingdon districts. In all of these, the Republicans will make an effort, and have a fair chance of success in more than one of them. In the Representative districts, Bucks, Montgomery, Schuylkill, Northumberland and Montour, Luzerne, Jefferson, Elk and Cameron, Franklin, Cumberland, Juniata and Mifflin, Center, Huntingdon and Cambria, are all close and doubtful, and there are active contests going on in Mercer, Greene and Fayette. The two latter are strong Democratic counties, but the party is distracted and quarrelsome, and in the Clarion and Forest district there are two Democrats running, as also in Monroe and Carbon. The Republicans elected one each in Montgomery, Schuylkill and Luzerne last year, and can hardly do worse now. They may lose one in Franklin and one in Huntingdon, that may carry Cumberland, and have a good chance for the Northumberland and Montour members. Under any circumstances the Republicans cannot lose more than one or two, and have an equal chance to gain a half dozen.

The Philadelphia Board of Aldermen, to whom is entrusted the duty of selecting the canvassers and the officers of election in that city, by the Philadelphia Registry Law, has passed a resolution requesting the Legislature to relieve it of that duty. The Canvassers perform the same duties as our Assessors do, and this Board is therefore possessed of the sole power of appointing all the officers who enrol the voters of the city, as well as all the officers who conduct the elections. The people of Philadelphia, unlike those of the rest of the State, have no voice in choosing the officers of their elections.

The Philadelphia papers generally approve of this resolution of the Board of Aldermen, but do not seem to comprehend that, while it is right to relieve the Board of a duty too extensive for them, the power thus taken back would be the people themselves.

The *Bulletin* suggests the appointment of a Commission to perform the same duties. But why a Commission? What need is there for putting such an immense power in the hands of any man or set of men? Mr. McClure and the Reformers, too, we believe, were willing last winter to leave this business in the hands of a Commission, if they could have the naming of its members, and the Democrats would doubtless consent upon the same terms; but we can see no good reason for it. The people of the rest of the State choose their own enrolling officers and their own election officers; and why should an exception be made of Philadelphia? The people are the proper depositaries of that power. To them it belongs, and to them it should be returned. If any Commission is to be entrusted with so vast a power, the Board of Aldermen is as good a Commission as any. They are chosen by the people, and have some sense of responsibility; but an appointed Commission would have none. Either leave the power where it is, or give it back to the people. We have no faith in Commissions, no matter by whom chosen.

We have, on the other hand, full faith in the people, and believe implicitly in trusting them. Throw all possible guards around the work of enrolling voters, and protect the ballot box with all the defenses that can be thrown around it; but in a government of the people, by the people and for the people, let the people have full sway in choosing their own officers. This is the safe doctrine; and it is just as safe in Philadelphia as in any other part of the Commonwealth.

GROUNDLESS CHARGES.

Some German-American newspapers have for a good while been assiduously laboring to convince their readers that President Grant's administration is not only indifferent to German-American interests, but deeply tainted with what they call nativism, and, therefore, hostile to German citizens. Whether the charge originates in ignorance or in malice, it is easily refuted. The interest with which the Washington government regards our foreign born population in general is sufficiently evinced by the attention it bestows on the subject of immigration, and especially by the zeal with which it is endeavoring to guard immigrants against the wrongs and hardships to which they are exposed on shipboard and on the journey by railroad from the coast to their chosen homes in the interior. A government scheme for the accomplishment of this much needed reform was briefly described in the Commercial a few days ago. In this reform Germans are more deeply interested than any other nationality, and there is no reason to doubt that it will be earnestly urged upon the attention of Congress at its next sessions.

A charge some time ago alleged against the State Department was, that without objection or remonstrance it permitted the Berlin government to levy a tax upon American newspapers in the German language circulating in Germany, while admitting free American papers in the English language. The reason of the difference was supposed to be the purpose of the German government to suppress as much as possible the influence of German papers in favor of emigration. Mr. Fish having heard of the complaint, at once represented to the German government that the tax complained of was inconsistent with the spirit of the existing postal treaty between Germany and the United States, and in reply he was informed that since the first of April of the present year, the tax in question had ceased to be collected, in accordance with the treaty referred to.

Still another complaint against the administration has been that, in appointments to official positions, especially in the Consular service, German citizens were wholly neglected. And in connection with this charge many German papers more or less in opposition, published the statement that Prince Bismarck had utterly forbidden the appointment of German-Americans as consuls or envoys in the German empire. At length these reproaches have seemed to Mr. Fish worthy of formal notice, and he has written a letter on the subject which has been published in the New York *Belletristische Journal*. In it the Secretary shows that of the five hundred and sixty-two Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents in service some seventy are Germans, the large majority of whom were appointed by the present administration, while a few appointed by Mr. Lincoln have been continued in their places by General Grant. In reference to the other part of the charge, Mr. Fish says: "The assertion that the Chancellor of the German Empire or any other foreign Prime Minister has presumed to dictate to the United States government in the selection of its Consular Agents abroad, or even in the slightest to seek to influence it is too absurd to need contradiction. Never either directly or indirectly have I heard that Prince Bismarck or any other German official has opposed the appointment by the American government of persons of German birth as Consuls in the German Empire."

Thus, so far from being hostile or indifferent to them, no former administration, as the *Freiheits Freund* remarks, has ever manifested such real regard for German interests or such hearty recognition of the German element of the American people as the administration of President Grant.

FAT AND MEMORY.

When in the course of his twenty-two days speech in the Tichborne case, Dr. Kenealy attempted to account for his client's bad memory by referring it to his fatness, he hardly anticipated the controversy to which the theory has given rise. The Lord Chief Justice at once took up the subject and by several familiar examples showed that a man might be very obese and at the same time have not only a good memory but powerful intellectual faculties in general. Then the *Times* and other London papers entered the lists in defense of the anti-fat view. In due time the American journals seized the subject, and they are still discussing it with such vigor that they seem likely to exhaust it. Oddly enough, a good many of them have in some way got the impression that the question was started by a physician, and therefore seem to fancy that the allegation of possibility of mendacity and corpulency is supposed to rest upon some physiological ground, the outcome of recent discovery. It may comfort them to learn that Dr. Kenealy's title implies proficiency only in law; he is an eminent barrister. Hence one may, without irreverence for science, suspect that his argument was a *mere* makeshift; he had to account for the Claimant's extreme apparent stupidity, and his redundance of fat presented itself as the most obvious cause of the phenomenon. The explanation is so manifestly insufficient, and so inconsistent with facts as to be quite unworthy of attention but for the attention it has received. To the list embracing Anakreon, Horace, Cavour, Charles Fox, Gibbon, Cardinal Wiseman, and half a dozen of the ablest Popes, all corpulent and clever, the *Anzeiger des Westens* adds Marshal Pellissier and Franz Deak, the great Hungarian statesman, who reconciled his country with Austria, and who, a few weeks ago, in the discussion of the church question, made a speech which all Europe is still admiring. The latter is not only fat, but seventy years old. The same authority reminds us that both Luther and the first Napoleon were corpulent. It is strange that no one has yet named the late Dr. Addison Alexander, of Princeton, as a refutation of Dr. Kenealy's theory. So fat as to be a burden sometimes to himself, he was distinguished for intellectual powers of a very high order, and his memory was simply marvellous. He was the greatest American biblical scholar of his time. The truth is, it is not obesity that interferes with intelligence or memory, but the excesses which are sometimes associated with it. As the Roman poet says, "It is the body oppressed by recent intemperance that weighs down the mind and presses the particle of divine spirit to the earth."

The Doctor, a journal published in England, warns that "the acute commercial element of the Americans" have made a profitable discovery which in point of usefulness will be on about a par with their "wooden nutmegs." This discovery is that, by flavoring in certain way, petroleum or other mineral oil can be metamorphosed into champagne which will, among ordinary people and even champagne makers themselves, pass current for the finest King of Sparkling, and the work of converting the poet and Londoner, from the effervescence of the East, and appealed to the Atlantic States to unite to counterbalance the power of the West.

Arthur Orton must had a vast number of peculiar belongings, judging from the testimony of the witnesses for the Tichborne claimant: "He had a long neck; he had a short neck; he had a gash across his face; there was no gash on his face; he was pitted with small-pox; he was not; he was very fat; he was raw-boned; he was both ill-kneed and knock-kneed, and his legs were perfectly straight; he had fair hair; it was dark; he walked straight; he was nearly a cripple, turning both feet out in walking, and he was the only son of his father, and he was the youngest."

The people who are on the hunt after relics of '76, and particularly Barnum, should go for Daniel Davis, now in Williams county, Ohio, who was born in that county, near Bourgettstown, in August, 1776. He served through the war of 1812, was a lieutenant in the Mexican war, and enlisted as a private and served two months in the late war. He has authentic documents for all this, and talks about coming to Philadelphia during the Centennial. He never used spectacles and his hearing is perfect. He never used tobacco, but moistens his clay with a little whisky at regular intervals.

When the Duke of Edinburgh visited Birmingham the other day, a fervid out lady elbowed her way to the front of the crowd, exclaiming, "God bless you! How's your dear mother?"

Hon. Wilder Foster, of Michigan, elected to succeed Thomas W. Ferry in the National House of Representatives, is stated by his physicians to be ill beyond recovery.

An important change in the wearing apparel of the King of Dahomey is reported. Seated on his throne, he received a scientific commission, not long ago, in his body, profusely decorated with the gold and green lizards which had been carefully gleaned from the Brazilian ladies brought by a European into his dominions. In such a picturesque garb the African prince must have equaled even the glittering costume of the Shah.

The publication of the heretofore uncollected writings of Nathaniel Hawthorne, announced some time ago, has been delayed for a singular reason. It is intended to include in the projected volume not only the two chapters of the unfinished "French Romance," which have been printed in the *Atlantic*, but a third chapter also, which the author left in manuscript. But up to the present time no one has succeeded in deciphering this latter, and it still remains a puzzle.

A would-be social or domestic missionary thus advertises himself in the Chicago *Tribune*, promising to pay for his deserts in piety: "A gentleman in religious character and of the highest Christian desires to form the acquaintance of a party of ladies, or of ladies and gentlemen, in some private boarding house in the city, where he can have prayer daily and exemplary conduct will be appreciated, and could be made available as an equivalent for board."

Mrs. James A. Mulligan is an applicant for the office of Pension Agent at Chicago. Her husband served in the Union army during the war, and the Chicago papers speak of her as every way competent for the position.

A New Method of Making Iron.

A new method of making wrought iron direct from the ore is now practiced in South Staffordshire, which is thus described: The inventors take the ore, grind it to powder, and mix with it powdered lime, together with powdered pitch or tar. When pitch is used, a little water is all that is needed to produce a mixture having much the appearance of dark sugar. In this shape the ore is spread on the floor of a closed kiln, and treated pretty much like patent fuel. Here the moisture evaporates, but no portion of the metal producing ingredients is lost. In a few hours the kiln has a surface of metal coke usually from an inch, if necessary, eight inches, thick. This is broken up into sizes adaptable to a heating furnace of the ordinary iron works class, where it is submitted to fire for half an hour at the utmost. In that time it is ready for the heave or squeezers, which I need not a capital bloom, producing in the rolls a bar of half manufactured iron, known, under the old principle, as a puddled bar.

Thus the use of the blast furnace has been altogether avoided, and the work of converting the product of the blast furnace into partially manufactured iron, which has heretofore required the employment of a large amount of troublesome skilled labor, has been effected by an operator who needs very little practice to make him efficient. The other simplicity which iron has to pass in order to the completing of the bar, or sheet, as the case may be, are the same as in the old process. The inventors, who are Messrs. Gerhard and Caddick, claim that they require only two tons of coal to make one ton of finished iron from the ore; that they can make German steel as cheaply as cast steel, and that they can manufacture cast iron equal in purity to charcoal iron without the use of charcoal, and they state that they can effect the change of finishing iron they can make. The offers are, they explain, at prices which would leave a splendid margin of profit. The inventors are taking steps to form a company, that they may be able to do so practicably. If all that they claim to be able to do is practicable, a simplification has been attained in the making of iron which should go far to reduce its price in those smaller steps and shapes now, as they will soon be applicable to the business of the general iron merchant.

PERSONAL.

It is with some little astonishment that we hear the New York *Tribune* say: "No one knows, of course, what President Grant may do in the selection of Chief Justice; but it is worthy of remark that of all the candidates hazed by the press and people in the list from which he is likely to select, there is not one against whom any objection on the ground of capacity or integrity can be justly raised."

In 1860, William H. Seward delivered a speech at Annapolis, prophetic of that which is now being accomplished by the Farmers' Granges of the West. He predicted that the next conflict of sections would be between the West and the capitalists of the East, and appealed to the Atlantic States to unite to counterbalance the power of the West.

Arthur Orton must had a vast number of peculiar belongings, judging from the testimony of the witnesses for the Tichborne claimant: "He had a long neck; he had a short neck; he had a gash across his face; there was no gash on his face; he was pitted with small-pox; he was not; he was very fat; he was raw-boned; he was both ill-kneed and knock-kneed, and his legs were perfectly straight; he had fair hair; it was dark; he walked straight; he was nearly a cripple, turning both feet out in walking, and he was the only son of his father, and he was the youngest."

The people who are on the hunt after relics of '76, and particularly Barnum, should go for Daniel Davis, now in Williams county, Ohio, who was born in that county, near Bourgettstown, in August, 1776. He served through the war of 1812, was a lieutenant in the Mexican war, and enlisted as a private and served two months in the late war. He has authentic documents for all this, and talks about coming to Philadelphia during the Centennial. He never used spectacles and his hearing is perfect. He never used tobacco, but moistens his clay with a little whisky at regular intervals.

When the Duke of Edinburgh visited Birmingham the other day, a fervid out lady elbowed her way to the front of the crowd, exclaiming, "God bless you! How's your dear mother?"

Hon. Wilder Foster, of Michigan, elected to succeed Thomas W. Ferry in the National House of Representatives, is stated by his physicians to be ill beyond recovery.

An important change in the wearing apparel of the King of Dahomey is reported. Seated on his throne, he received a scientific commission, not long ago, in his body, profusely decorated with the gold and green lizards which had been carefully gleaned from the Brazilian ladies brought by a European into his dominions. In such a picturesque garb the African prince must have equaled even the glittering costume of the Shah.

The publication of the heretofore uncollected writings of Nathaniel Hawthorne, announced some time ago, has been delayed for a singular reason. It is intended to include in the projected volume not only the two chapters of the unfinished "French Romance," which have been printed in the *Atlantic*, but a third chapter also, which the author left in manuscript. But up to the present time no one has succeeded in deciphering this latter, and it still remains a puzzle.

A would-be social or domestic missionary thus advertises himself in the Chicago *Tribune*, promising to pay for his deserts in piety: "A gentleman in religious character and of the highest Christian desires to form the acquaintance of a party of ladies, or of ladies and gentlemen, in some private boarding house in the city, where he can have prayer daily and exemplary conduct will be appreciated, and could be made available as an equivalent for board."

Mrs. James A. Mulligan is an applicant for the office of Pension Agent at Chicago. Her husband served in the Union army during the war, and the Chicago papers speak of her as every way competent for the position.

A New Method of Making Iron.

A new method of making wrought iron direct from the ore is now practiced in South Staffordshire, which is thus described: The inventors take the ore, grind it to powder, and mix with it powdered lime, together with powdered pitch or tar. When pitch is used, a little water is all that is needed to produce a mixture having much the appearance of dark sugar. In this shape the ore is spread on the floor of a closed kiln, and treated pretty much like patent fuel. Here the moisture evaporates, but no portion of the metal producing ingredients is lost. In a few hours the kiln has a surface of metal coke usually from an inch, if necessary, eight inches, thick. This is broken up into sizes adaptable to a heating furnace of the ordinary iron works class, where it is submitted to fire for half an hour at the utmost. In that time it is ready for the heave or squeezers, which I need not a capital bloom, producing in the rolls a bar of half manufactured iron, known, under the old principle, as a puddled bar.

Thus the use of the blast furnace has been altogether avoided, and the work of converting the product of the blast furnace into partially manufactured iron, which has heretofore required the employment of a large amount of troublesome skilled labor, has been effected by an operator who needs very little practice to make him efficient. The other simplicity which iron has to pass in order to the completing of the bar, or sheet, as the case may be, are the same as in the old process. The inventors, who are Messrs. Gerhard and Caddick, claim that they require only two tons of coal to make one ton of finished iron from the ore; that they can make German steel as cheaply as cast steel, and that they can manufacture cast iron equal in purity to charcoal iron without the use of charcoal, and they state that they can effect the change of finishing iron they can make. The offers are, they explain, at prices which would leave a splendid margin of profit. The inventors are taking steps to form a company, that they may be able to do so practicably. If all that they claim to be able to do is practicable, a simplification has been attained in the making of iron which should go far to reduce its price in those smaller steps and shapes now, as they will soon be applicable to the business of the general iron merchant.

New Brighton, Penn.

Among the fire-proofing projects, born of the manifest tendency of our large cities to burn to ashes in a night, is one which has secured a respectful consideration from the London Society of Arts, proposing the construction of buildings by the use of fire brick, with jointings of fire clay, instead of mortar or cement, so that, practically, the building is made entirely of fire bricks. By such internal arrangement as will allow of separating or shutting off each apartment from every other, the communication of fire through the building can be prevented, so that the contents of one room may be burned without endangering any other part of the structure or its occupants. The plan includes one general circular stairway, with wide corridors giving access to the different stories by the usual windows or doors. By this method not only the rooms on each floor but the different floors themselves may be as much detached as if built on distinct lots of ground. Walls, roof, floors and ceilings are all proposed to be of fire-clay bricks, and, each room being provided with iron doors and shutters, it is difficult to see why this plan does not promise to solve the much mooted problem of fire-proof construction. At least, it is a hint towards reform in a direction where a reform is sadly needed.

The question of what constitutes a bankrupt has just been settled by Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court of Illinois. In a case just concluded, Judge Drummond decided that any man who, without any legal reason, refuses payment on his paper for two weeks, may be, under the law, adjudged a bankrupt. He must satisfy the Court that he is justified in withholding payment. His mere caprice or unwillingness to pay will not prevent his being adjudged insolvent if the refusal to honor his promise to redeem extends over fourteen days.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Persons just arrived in Washington from Utah say that the affairs of that Territory are in a very serious condition. The Courts are at an absolute deadlock. It is believed that the President will renew the severe recommendations of his last message.

There are now five National gold banks in California, with a combined circulation of $2,060,000.

The Burlington and Southwestern Railway Company, of Iowa, has issued an order to all its employes declaring that "the use of intoxicating liquors by persons in the employ of this company is hereby prohibited, and the violation of this rule shall be deemed a sufficient reason for the discharge of any employee of the company, at once, and without regard to the time for which they may have been employed; and the rule will be strictly enforced."

A Credit Mobilier of very respectable dimensions has been developed in the African Methodist Episcopal Bethel church, the wealthiest colored church of New York, the Trustees of which are charged with having embezzled $15,000 of the church funds during the past nine years.

During the past year 300,000 people emigrated from England, a large majority of whom came to the United States. The London *Times* thinks there is nothing to fear from this, as the country will rapidly fill up again; but the probability is that this tide of emigration will steadily increase, and that England will soon discover that she is suffering, not only loss of number, but loss of quality by this emigration.

Mr. Menelaus, a leading British ironmaster, says that there is no commercial question at the present time of so much importance to the world as that of cheapening the mode of purifying crude iron.

An editor in Chicago invites the attention of the public school teachers to two grave defects which accompany or are the result of the present method of teaching. One of these is the savagery, the innate barbarity of the children shown in their many and ingenious ways of persecuting and hurting one another. The other defect lies in the unreasonable forcing or cramming to which the brains of the pupils are subjected.

Industrious boys are appearing as proofs of a new era in the South. The Clinton, Louisiana, *Patriot* gives the exploits of two of them. One, from fourteen acres of land, made a net profit of $697, and the other, from thirty acres, cleared $1,346. In both cases, land, implements, animals and labor were hired, the boys begining without a penny.

New York statistics show that the proportion of business and professional men who become insane is largest among bankers and stock speculators; bookkeepers come next; then commercial travelers, or drummers as they are commonly called in this country; then lawyers, followed by retired merchants, clergymen and journalists.

Another English scheme of emigration to Brazil has met with a miserable end. Such movements were vastly popular in the South after the Rebellion ended, yet the colonists invariably found that in leaving present ills they were dying to other and greater ones than they knew not of.

Germany is pushing her railroad development with more rapidity than any other European country, or even America, this year. She opened some 900 miles in the first six months of this year, which would give a yearly increase of mileage of about 18 per cent. Like Massachusetts, she is now putting in the connecting links of her system. Some of these are most important, commercially and militartily.

Philadelphia has hotel accommodations for about twenty-five hundred persons above the average number of guests at her hotels. The necessity for greatly increased accommodations for the Centennial Exposition is apparent to the business men of that city.

A blacksmith has succeeded in changing the gait of a pacing horse to that of a trotter by simply fastening an extra pair of shoes heavier than usual to the fore-feet whenever he wants the horse to trot, and taking them off at all other times. The sudden change of weight on his fore-feet forces the horse to change his gait.

Exempting church property from taxation is a question which is receiving much attention from the people of the several States at this time.

Whether judges shall be elected or appointed is a question that is to be submitted to the people of New York at the approaching election.

For protecting the lining of skirts that drag on the ground, an inner facing is now used of dark oilcloth or morocco bound with braid. It is more substantial than the plaited wigging, which is soon discolored and worn out.

The Erie Railroad has carried into practice its recently announced plan of appointing a medical director of the whole road and surgeons for the several divisions to attend to persons injured by or on its trains.

A number of persons interested in the revival of American shipbuilding are maturing an ingenious scheme for securing subsidies from the next Congress for American ships engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade. They propose to introduce a bill authorizing a bounty of $10 per head for all emigrants brought to this country in American steam vessels.

There is now in progress in Chicago a convention of men and women representing the chaotic mass of doctrines that are grouped under the name of spiritualism.

Last Tuesday a portion of a sunken rock in the East river, New York, was blown up with nitroglycerine, under the direction of General Newton. The concussion was tremendous, and was felt not only by the shipping at the wharves but throughout the whole lower part of the city.

Out of Health.

In this common expression is comprehended an immense amount of bodily and mental suffering. It is not necessary to be afflicted with positive disease in order to experience unutterable wretchedness. A person out of health is weak, languid, low spirited, incapable of much exertion, nervous, irritable and as sensitive to every change of temperature as the mercury in a thermometer. What such a person requires is invigoration, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will supply it. No need of applying to a physician in such a case. The fee would be thrown away. At the nearest drug store may be had the the most efficient and healthful vegetable tonic that the world contains. Twenty-five years' experience has established the fact that among all the stomachics and alteratives known to modern pharmacy this powerful restorative stands supreme, unapproached, every bottle of Hostetter's Bitters contains more blessings than there were curses in Pandora's box.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Dividends made on the first of May and November, and the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn are added semi-annually. Money and Jur. Books of Ely Lane, Jr.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERING, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
H. D. SHIRLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, Jas. Park, Jr., Jos. Horne, J. Painter, Jas. Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pittsburgh Female College,

Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President.

The Leading School for Ladies in Pennsylvania, and one of the first in the United States.

Elegant buildings, thoroughly finished and refitted in fine style. Well selected courses of study. Thorough teaching.

EIGHT DEPARTMENTS,
TWENTY-FIVE TEACHERS.

The departments of Drawing and Painting, and Vocal and Instrumental Music, have been re-organized, and excellent facilities will be granted to those who complete the prescribed course. Seven Teachers will give instruction in Music.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

The ensuing year. All are cordially invited to call and examine the buildings, and make themselves acquainted with the superior facilities afforded by the College.

Application for admission can be made at once by mail or in person.

The Fall Term will commence SEPTEMBER 10.

Charges less than any school affording equal advantages and accommodations. Send for a catalogue.

Duff's College

NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The oldest and most reliable institution for obtaining a MERCANTILE EDUCATION.

For Circulars, write to

C. P. DUFF & SONS.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Re-opens SEPTEMBER 24th.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal. Miss ELIZA S. WATSON, Vice-Principal. Situation: One Hour from New York City; exquisite river scenery; climate very healthy, and absolutely free from malaria; buildings elegant, furnished and well-heated throughout. Advantages—An advanced and finishing course to all departments; the modern languages spoken and taught critically; for the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel, N. Y. Art Collection visited. Music receives special attention; the N. Y. Philharmonic Rehearsals and best Matinees attended. Refined Christian Home, providing the advantages without the distractions of city life. d*

LINDEN HALL,

A MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR GIRLS,

In the village of Lititz, Lancaster county, Pa. The 80th Annual Session opens AUGUST 27.

Rev. H. A. BRICKENSTEIN, Principal.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE,

The Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President, will Re-open on MONDAY, September 29th.

For terms or admission address

Rev. F. J. CLERC, D. D., Rector,
Burlington, N. J.

WS

KENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Presents strong attractions to parents and guardians. A simplified home; thorough instruction; healthful discipline; excellent library; new apparatus. Send for catalogue. Liberal reduction to clergymen.

CHARLES JACOBUS, A. M., Prin.
New Brighton, Penn.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—

This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, long known as the residence of Mr. WAKEHAM, the Principal, so widely known in the community as an able and successful teacher. Mr. W. may be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers, Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 9 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

SOUTH SIDE

CEMETERY.

This place of Interment IS NOW OPEN to public use. Family Lots and Single Grave Lots are offered on very low terms.

A Plan of the Cemetery can be seen at the office of Messrs. KEHAN & WENKE, No. 1113 Carson street, where firm will also attend to all business connected with the Cemetery.

Parties are invited to call and examine details before purchasing elsewhere.

DRY GOODS.

Black Alpacas!

AT

McKEE'S,

YOU CAN FIND THE

PRINCESS	BRAND ALPACA,
A	BRAND ALPACA,
D	BRAND ALPACA,
HORSE-SHOE	BRAND ALPACA,
BUFFALO	BRAND ALPACA,
LION	BRAND ALPACA,
RAVEN	BRAND ALPACA,
SWISS	BRAND ALPACA;
PRINCE ALBERT	BRAND ALPACA,
ATLAS	BRAND ALPACA,
GRAND DUCHESS	BRAND ALPACA.

YOU CAN HAVE ALL TO SELECT FROM

AT

McKEE'S,

No. 59 Market Street.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS

Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

Are offered at Prices

As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th, 1873.

CLOTHING.

FINEST FASHIONABLE FABRICS FOR 1873

GENTLEMEN AND MASTERS:

PRESENTING our thanks for your patronage and influence, we will endeavor to give you this year improved service, growing out of greater experience and study of our customers' wants.

John Wanamaker & Co.

Finest Clothing House,

818-820 CHESTNUT ST.

JOHN WANAMAKER, } PHILADELPHIA.
A. M. WANAMAKER. }

WM. HUGHES, formerly of Pittsburgh, in charge of Customs Sales Department.

Special Announcement.

Having purchased from the firm of Messrs. Overholt the balance of their Entire Stock of the

CELEBRATED BRANDS OF

WHISKIES,

KNOWN AS THE

A. & H. S. Overholt,
B. F. Overholt & Co., and
H. S. Overholt & Co.

We are prepared to furnish the trade with the above brands, with age ranging from 1 to 9 years old.

We have also on hand and in store a large stock of the well known

McKim, Moore, Finch and Fountain
And other PURE

RYE WHISKIES,

At all ages to suit. Our Stock of IMPORTED

Cognacs, Ports, Sherries, Gins

&c., are among the largest, all of which we offer to the trade at very reasonable prices. Call and be convinced.

J. K. Lanahan & Co.

No. 355 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Anthracite Coal

The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Wilkesbarre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and P. C. and St. L. R. R. (Pan Handle), at the lowest market rates, in such quantities as desired. All orders left at their yards, Liberty street, a little Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh, or at No. 73 Anderson street, No. 1 Marion avenue, and Pennsylvania avenue yards, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Postoffices. We would advise all who use either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders now, as they will secure it in ordering early, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily.

Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.

HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.

E. N. HUNTSMAN,
President Braddock's Field Gas Coal Co.,
No. 73 Anderson street, Allegheny.

DO YOU instruct your child how to read? If not, get a book that will help you. SPELL-ING BOOK, beginning to end? If not, get The WHITE CHIEF, BELDEN (not a romance, but the record of an actual experience during a voluntary residence of 12 years, by a white [illegible] among the Wild Indians of the Plains.

AGENTS WANTED. *Freight prepaid* to the trade. Send for circulars, with sample files, full particulars, copious extracts, and a brief account of his *Wonderful Life and Travels Book.* C. F. VENT, Pub., Cincinnati.

WS

WILLIAM BOYD.....T. BOYD

WILLIAM BOYD & SON,

Builders and Contractors

Office, 214 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.

New, New, New

HATS AND BONNETS,
The Latest Styles Just Opened.

RIBBONS,
An Immense and Unusually Attractive Stock.

French Flowers, Plumes, Feathers, Wings, Pompons, Ostrich Tips,
The Latest Novelties.

MILLINERY GOODS
In Full Assortment.

RUCHING,
The Latest and Most Desirable Styles.

Fringes and Gimps
Of All Kinds.

Hamburg Trimmings,
EDGINGS, FLOUNCINGS, INSERTINGS.

Hair Goods,
REAL AND IMITATION.

Trimming Laces,
Guipure, Real and Imitation, English Thread Lace, Spanish Lace, French Lace, Yak Lace.

Shirt Fronts,
All sizes Plaits for Men and Boys, Plain and Embroidered.

Black Velvet Belts,
With the Newest Patterns of Buckles and Clasps.

Notions and Trimmings.
Every Department Complete in Assortments.

WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

FALL SEASON,
1873.

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Have now Open,

The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:

Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
Millinery and Straw Goods Department.
Yarn and Zephyr Department.
Flannel Department.
Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department,
Paper Collar Department.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....O. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

JERNEY H. COLLINS, JAMES T. BRADY, B. L. FARNESTOCK, DANIEL WEIMER, O. S. FETTERMAN, PHILIP BREYEL, BENJ. SINGERLY, HON. ROBT. McKNIGHT, HAMILTON HOWARD, L. J. BLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 17 miles of the road, having precedence of all other liens, are the best possible security; have 14 years to run, and are offered at 86 and accrued Interest, free from taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 19, 1873.

Dies Irae. New York to-day has been the witness of such a series of scenes and events as are not witnessed twice in the lifetime of most men. Our telegraphic advices represent a state of chaos, of which the expression "confusion worse confounded" is scarcely a reflex. Disorganization and disorder have been the features of the time, and such is the general want of confidence that, not knowing whom to trust, the financial thermometer has gone so high that it has burst, and no rates for money can be quoted. Every sale is made for cash and in cash must the settlements be made. Towards afternoon a better feeling must have prevailed, however, to some degree, if we can take the unfailing criterion of the gold premium as an index, the quotation falling to below 112.

Here, in Pittsburgh, business in a banking way, while not apparently suffering from the important events transpiring in the East, has been, as it were, brought to a halt. The banks have refused to extend their discounts until matters settle somewhat, and the course of affairs in the future is indicated. None of our home institutions are affected to any serious extent, and we feel safe in predicting that the calamity, national as it has been, will not result in a panic in Pittsburgh, nor occasion to us here any considerable loss.

The street has been full of flying rumors today of every description, plausible and ridiculous. One of these state that Jay Cooke & Co. will resume payments by Monday at farthest, and that Secretary Richardson's presence in New York had something to do with this more favorable turn of affairs.

New reports of failures come almost hourly to-day, and the universal questions were, "who next?" and "what is the latest?"

Philadelphia advices give the excitement quite as great there comparatively, as in New York, and report that prices are so wild as to be useless to send quotations, for the reason that they are momentarily changing and for the most part for the worse.

We refer our readers to our telegraphic columns for the names of the suspended houses in the East, many of whom stood in the foremost rank financially. The case is simply deplorable, and we defer comment until we know more, being content with assuring our readers that our home concerns are without exception as sound as before the crisis, and worthy of unabated credit. This we say advisedly, and after careful and searching inquiry.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government and State bonds in New York to-day:

	Evening.
1881	116 ¾
1882	116 ¾
1864	113
1865	115
1865, new	114 ¾
1867	115 ¾
1868	115 ¾
10-40s	112
New 5s	115 ¾
Gold	111 ¾
Currency 6s	112 ¾
Tennessee, old	81
Tennessees, new	81
South Carolinas, inji	14
North Carolinas, old	97 ½
North Carolinas, new	15
Missouris	91 ½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111 ¾
United States 6s, 1881	116 ¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	111
United States 5-20s, 1864	113
United States 5-20s, 1865	115
United States 10-40s	112
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115 ¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115 ¾
Currency Sixes	112 ¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

September 18, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112 ¾	112 ⅞	112 ⅝	112 ¼	111 ⅝
Western Union Telegraph	78 ¾	78 ¾	78 ¾	78 ¾	78 ¾
Pacific Mail	38	38 ¼	38 ¼	38 ¼	37
Adams Express	....	....	....	....	68
American Express	....	....	55	....	55
United States Express	....	....	....	....	83
New York Central	93 ¾	93	....	92	93 ⅛
Erie	23 ¾	23 ¾	23 ½	23 ¼	23 ¼
Michigan Southern	87	86	84	85	85
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	....	....	....	....	93
Chicago and N. W.	48	....	....	42	46
Rock Island	97	97	....	96	97
St. Paul	....	53	....	....	48
Wabash	45	46	....	44	44 ½
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	....	93
Ohio and Mississippi	31 ½	31	....	....	30 ¾
Union Pacific	....	18	18	19	20 ¼
Harlem	....	136	....	....	....

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, September 19, 1873.

REMARKS—The market to-day was rather tame, with little or nothing in the commission houses to sell. Dealers generally report that they have plenty of everything they want ready to bring to this market, but they experience great difficulty in obtaining railroad transportation. Perhaps it is just as well that the supply was short to-day as there were few buyers on the street. For some articles that were short in supply fancy figures were realized.

The following were the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Apples, bbls	20	Cheese, lbs	500
Butter, pkgs	23	Flour, bbls	1,195
Barrels, bbls	50	Potatoes, bush	1,700

Below will be found the wholesale prices for this market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ALES—As yet we are advised that the former rates for ales are unchanged, although we look for an advance before long. We give the following as the market rates: Extra, XX, XXX, $10; porter, $10; India ale, $11 ₰ bbl; English ale, in kilderkins of 25 gals, $22 75@24 00; bbls, 45 gals, $42 25@44 00; hhds, 68 gals, $62 50@65 00; in cases, bottled, ₰ 75; Guinness and Yonge's stouts, ₰ 75; Caswell, Hazard's ginger ale, ₰2.

ASHES—Trade continues moderately active but we have no change to note in prices. Arsenic, 6@8c; refined soda, 5@5½c; cottonseed oil, 40c; pots, 9@9½c; pearls, 11c; black lead, 4½c; nitrate soda, 4¾@4¾c.

BEANS—Are coming in slowly, but as the season advances there will be more inquiry. For what few navy and medium beans are in market ₰2 25 and 3 00 ₰ bushel is asked.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Continues in active demand at our quotations, ₰ cans, $1 60 ₰ doz; ½ ₰ cans $3; 1 ₰ cans $5 50; 5 ₰ cans $26; 10 ₰ wooden boxes, 40c ₰ ₰.

BRUSHES—Speed does not seem to be much inquiry at present, but in a small way we can quote sales at 85@90 ₰ ₰.

BROOMS—Are firm at the following quotations: No. 5, $2 50 ₰ doz; No. 4, $2 75 ₰ doz; No. 3, $3 ₰ doz; No. 2, $3 50 ₰ doz; No. 1, $4 ₰ doz.

BUTTER—Good choice butter continues to be inquired after and good prices are realized, some old packages of fancy lots bringing 30c ₰ ₰. The ruling prices, however, seemed to be 26@28c ₰ ₰ for choice, and 18@22c for medium.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade was very good today, and we do not look for any advance. We continue to quote at previous prices: Hams, extra sugar cured, 15c ₰ ₰; 10@c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9c ₰ ₰; 11c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, ₰ ₰, 13c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ₰ ₰, 11c; bacon longs, sugar cured, ₰ ₰, 9½c. Bacon—Shoulders, ₰ ₰, 10c; ribsides, 10½c; short rib do, 11c; clear do, 11½c; mess pork, ₰ ₰bl, $16 50@17 00; prime mess, 9¾c ₰ ₰; refined for summer use, in tierces, 9¾c; refined for summer use, in half and quarter bbls, 10c; refined for summer use, in buckets, 11c; refined in 3 ₰ caddies, 12½c; refined in 5 ₰ caddies, 12½c; refined in 3 ₰ pails, 13½c; refined in 5 ₰ pails, 13½c. The receipts since our last report were but 50 tierces bacon.

BROOM CORN—There seems to be a diversity of opinion relative to the condition of this market. Some dealers will report a dull market with no sales, while others, particularly those who make a specialty of broom corn, that trade is very good, and firm at quotations. Green, 7½c; green hurl, 8@8½c; red tip, 8@8½c.

CANNED GOODS—Are very much excited, particularly tomatoes, which have advanced very rapidly since the packing commenced. We are reported a sale of 8,000 cases, which was made in Philadelphia on the basis of $1 75 to large New York buyer at ₰2 25 for 3 ₰ cans. Since that time, however, the price has been unsatisfactory to Philadelphia, and very few sellers. Peach packing is about over, with light stocks in the hands of packers. We give below the rates corrected for to-day: 3 ₰ blackberries, ₰ gallon, $2 12½; 3 ₰ white cherries, $2 00; 2 ₰ red cherries, $3 00; 2 ₰ green gages, $3 75; 2 ₰ peaches, $2 50; 3 ₰ peaches, $3 40; 3 ₰ California peaches, $4; 2 ₰ pie peaches, $2 75; 3 ₰ plums, $3 37 ½; 2 ₰ Damson plums, $2 50; 2 ₰ pine apple, $3 75; 2 ₰ quinces, $2 37 ½; 2 ₰ strawberries, $2 50; 2 ₰ blueberries, $2 50; 2 ₰ whortleberries, $2 75; 2 ₰ lima beans, $3; 2 ₰ string beans, $2 37 ½; 2 ₰ Wisconsin corn, do, $2; 3 ₰ do, $3; 2 ₰ pie corn, $2 75; 2 ₰ Baltimore corn, $2 25; 2 ₰ green peas, $3 00; 2 ₰ succotash, $3; 3 ₰ do, $4; 2 ₰ fresh lobster, $2 75; 1 ₰ pumpkins $2 25; 1 ₰ California salmon, $3 25; 2 ₰ California salmon, $4 50; 2 ₰ spiced salmon, $1; 1 ₰ fresh lobsters $2; 3 ₰ fresh lobster, $3 75; 1 ₰ Cove oysters $1 15@1 40; 2 ₰ Cove oysters, $2 00@2 25; 2 ₰ spiced oysters, $2 75; 2 ₰ pickled oysters, $2 75; tomato ketchup, quarts, $2 25; tomato ketchup, pints, $1 50; Halford sauce, pints, $4 25; Halford sauce, ₰ pints, $2 50.

Mustard—Imitation French mustard, ₰ qtr doz, $1 50; genuine French mustard, ₰ qtr doz, $2 50; Colman's ₰ ½ pots, $2 10; Coleman's ₰ do, $3 75; Colem'n's 1 do, $7 50; 4 and 6 ₰ do, 42c; 10 ₰ do, 40c; 18 ₰ kegs 25c.

Pickles—Hall oble bottom pickles, pints, $2 50; 600 medium, $5; barrels, 1,200 medium, $10; pints, plain or mixed, ₰ doz, $1 50; quarts, plain or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, plain, $3 00; gallons, plain, $5 50; English mixed pickles, pints, $2 75; English mixed pickles, quarts, $4 50; English cauliflower, pints, $2 75; English chow chow, quarts, $6 50; English mixed pickles, pints, $2 75; English mixed pickles, quarts, $4 50; English cauliflower, pints, $2 75; English cauliflower, quarts, $4 50; English piccalilli, pints, $2 75; English piccalilli, quarts, $4 50; English sliced onions, pints, $2 75; English sliced onions, quarts, $4 50; English white onions, pints, $4 00; English white onions, quarts, $7 50; English gherkins, pints, $4 50; English gherkins, quarts, $7 50; English mixed pickles, pints, $4 50.

CIDER—But very little is on sale, it being rather early yet for the neighbors to "put down cider," about done, and what there is commands $12 ₰ bbl; new $16 ₰ bbl.

CANDLES OIL—Is in fair request at 17c ₰ gal.

CEMENTS—The following are the ruling quotations: Rosendale, ₰ bbl, $3 00@3 25; Louisville, $2 25@2 50; Rosendale, $1 00@4 50; white lime, $1 00; calcined plaster, $4 00@5 00; hair plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CRACKERS—The following are the ruling quotations of the market: Lemon biscuit, 12c; ginger snaps, 13½c; oyster crackers, 7½c; soda crackers, 7½c; sugar crackers, 7½c; butter crackers, 7½c; water crackers, 7c ₰ ₰.

CHEESE—The market is quite firm with prices nominally unchanged. There is a feeling on the part of manufacturers to advance the prices, but it does not meet with much encouragement with buyers, as the latter are obtaining all that can be possibly asked. The receipts since our last have been slightly increased, but not very perceptibly equal to the supply. With a fair demand we continue to quote at the following prices: Prime New York, 14c; Ohio factory, 13c; Ohio factory, in round lots, at 12c for July make, and 12c for August make. In a jobbing way 13@14c. There is little inquiry for farm dairy, Limburger and Swiss are quiet and 12@13c each.

COUNTRY LARD.—Is in fair request at 8@9c for prime. Dark lard, for lard oil 7c per ₰.

CLOVER—The market is not very plentifully supplied with strictly fresh, and all that come into market find ready sales at 20@22c ₰ ₰.

FEATHERS—There is little more inquiry for prime No. 1, and sales are reported at 90c ₰ ₰, and in a small way from store at additional ₰ sack.

FISH—The market continues firm at the following quotations: Extra No 1 mackerel, $15 ₰ bbl; No 1 mess mackerel, $13 ₰ bbl; extra No 1 shore mackerel, $25 ₰ bbl; No 1 shore mackerel, $22; extra No 1 bay mackerel, $21; No 1 bay mackerel, $19 ₰ extra No 2 mackerel, $17; No 2 mackerel, $15 50; large No 3 mackerel, $12; large No 3 mackerel, $11; Labrador new herring, $5 50; white fish, $7 25@7 50 ₰ ½ bbls; lake herring, $5 50 ₰ ½ bbl; medium codfish, $5 50 ₰ 100 lbs; medium Grand Bank codfish, $6 00 ₰ 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Much has been said and written relative to the new crops. By some who feel disposed to advance the prices of everything by reason of short and lean crops are raised. We have taken particular pains to inquire into the accuracy of these croakings, and from reliable dealers, both at home and in the West, we learn that the new crops in the Northwest just harvested, both in yield and quality are unprecedented. That the wheat is slow in coming to the mills can be explained very readily. Throughout Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania the farmers are busily engaged in putting in their fall seed, which, of course, prevents them from thrashing and putting their wheat into the market. This will tend to lessen the supply and cause a temporary advance in flours, but only temporary, for by the middle of October there will be large amounts of grain put into the market. Until then the market, we think, will become weaker, and will necessitate a decline in prices. The receipts since our last have fallen off a little, having to report 1,705 bbls. as having arrived. We quote flours as follows: Kentucky family flour, ₰ bbl, $6 50@7 00; Minnesota, from old wheats, $7 50@8 00 per bbl; Wisconsin, $7 00@8 00 per bbl; Iowa, $7 00@8 00.

GRAIN—There was very little doing to-day for want of grain to operate with. The demand for all kinds of grain is very good, in fact urgent, and a little more accommodation on the part of our railroad companies would bring to this market plenty of grain from the Chicago and Western markets. We can quote nothing to change, as trade is firm from $1 59 to $1 60; oats, light mixed, in elevator 45@46c; new white, in elevator, 46@47c; yellow shelled corn 62@63c car corn 62@63c; rye 85c; barley $1 25@1 60.

There were but few transactions in grain to-day, and we learned of the following:

2 cars new white oats, on track, in sacks.....46c
1 car old white oats, on track.....45c
1 car prime white oats, on platform.....47c

The following are the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Oats, sacks	734	Wheat, sacks	1,870
Barley, sacks	1,294		

GROCERS' MARKET—What will be the effect of the financial panic in New York on groceries of all kinds remains to be seen. That it will affect coffees and sugars seems inevitable. At this writing, however, prices remain unchanged, but for how long it is difficult to predict. We can only say that such purchases to make, both large and small orders to fill, would do well to take advantage of the present quotations.

SUGAR—Crushed sugar, 12½c; powdered, 12¼c; granulated, 12¼c; A, 11¾c; B, 11¼c; extra C, 11⅛c; Franklin extra C, 10¾c; Delaware extra C, 9¾c; Americus extra C, 9 9-16c; dark, 9¼c; other grades 7⅝@8¾c.

Coffee—Roasted Rio, loose, 30@c ₰ ₰; roasted Rio, in 1 ₰ papers, 31c ₰ ₰; roasted Java, in 1 ₰ papers, 37c ₰ ₰.

Teas—Young Hyson 40c@$1 10 ₰ ₰; gunpowder, 40c@$1 25 ₰ ₰; imperial, 45c@$1 00 ₰ ₰; Japan, 40c@$1 25 ₰ ₰; Oolong, 35c@60c ₰ ₰; Souchongs, 25@45c ₰ ₰.

Syrups—Common, 28@30c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 65c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 55@60c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7½c; Patna, 8¾@9c; Carolina, 10c.

Pearl Barley—Nos. 3 and 4, 6c ₰ ₰.

Oat Meal—$4 50@5 00 ₰ bbl.

HAY—The market still continues quiet and sales are reported at $22@23 on the track, $25 00@26 00 ton loose country hay, and $20 00 for compressed.

MILL FEED—Middlings are quoted at $25@30 per ton; from store $ 2cal 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

RYE—Is in fair request at 90c ₰ bushel, and $1 ₰ 100 lbs from store.

OATS—Oats and corn chop $1 35@1 60 ₰ 100 lbs; corn chops $1 25 ₰ 100 lbs. We learned of a sale of a car lot of bran at $1 00 ₰ 100 lbs.

MIXED MEATS—The first invoice of prime meat this season was in market to-day. The dealers were asking $12 ₰ ₰, and in 5-lb cases $9 ₰ dozen.

PEARL WHEAT—There still continues to be an extraordinary inquiry for this nutritious article, and we can continue to quote at $7 50 per case, with 25 per cent. off.

POULTRY—Good choice spring chickens are in request, and the market 10c but poorly supplied; springs are quoted at 50@55c ₰ pair, and old at 50@75c per pair.

RAGS—The market is very flat at 3@3½c for country linen rags. Woolen rags are not wanted.

SALT—We can quote No. 1 X by the car lot at $1 85 ₰ bbl and ₰2 00 ₰ bbl in a retail way.

SEEDS—The market continues firm for timothy at $3 50@3 75 in a small way from store, as though the dealers. They have a plentiful supply of everything they need in the country but they are also unable to get cars to bring their produce into market.

Potatoes were quite scarce this morning, both Irish and sweets. We learn of a sale of three carlots at 90c and one car lot at 85c.

Onions were also scarce, and with considerable inquiry for sound lots with good figures realized.

Apples are more in request and prices much better than last week. The receipts have been light for the past few days. The early apples are about gone, and we are now awaiting the arrival of the fall crop. We noticed an invoice of some early apples, and in fine condition, at prices quoted below.

Grapes continue plenty and sell slowly. The receipts from the surrounding country are in excess of the demand.

Peaches are not quite so plenty, but what were on sale look quite fresh and nice.

Pears have not been as plentiful as usual. Some cultivated ones, however, are on sale, but their prices seem rather high.

Plums continue scarce, and it would be well for dealers who have orders for them to fill them at once, as they will continue to grow scarce and higher in price from this out.

Quinces are inquired after, and we see but few for sale.

Watermelons are dead. We might as well omit quoting them, for there are none being sold. Nearly every day we see them being shipped to the river and thrown overboard.

The following are the ruling quotations for the above vegetables and fruits:

Potatoes (Irish), per bbl	$2 50@3 00
Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl	4 50@4 75
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	5 50@6 00
Onions, per bbl	4 00@4 50
Apples, per bbl	2 50@3 50
Grapes, per ₰	6@8 ₰
Peaches, per box	3 00@4 00
Pears (Bartlette) per box	3 00@4 00
Pears (Clapp's), per box	3 00@3 50
Plums, per 28 quart box	6 00@7 00
Quinces, per bush	2 00@3 00
Watermelons, per 100	5 00@10 00

WHISKY—Highwines 90c@$1 00 ₰ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two horse pumps, ₰ ₰ 40; three hoop do, ₰2 65; No 3 tubs, ₰3 25; No 2 do, ₰9 25; No 1 do, ₰10 75; washboards, IXL, ₰2 50@3 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 20, 1873.

REMARKS—Trade on the Way was very dull to-day. The principal operators, however, do not think that the financial panic in New York will depress the market at all. This, however, remains to be seen.

CRUDE.

The market continues dull, and prices are somewhat lower than yesterday. The ruling prices were 3¼@3¾c per gallon, with little offering.

REFINED.

The market is very quiet, if anything a little weaker. The prices to-day for Western shipment were 13¾c per gallon, and for Eastern shipment 14c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS

Remain unchanged at previous quotations. City make $2 15@2 20; country $2 10@2 15.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, September 19.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were somewhat affected by the depressing news from New York, and opened dull and weak on the upper road. The market was inactive and closed at $1 87. At Parker's Landing it opened dull at $1 20, with Petrolia quiet and weak at $1 10@1 12½. The market at Foxburg closed dull at $1 15 for spot. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, regular	$1 40
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 37
2,500 bbls Parker's, spot	1 20
5,000 bbls Petrolia, spot	1 12½
5,000 bbls Petrolia, spot	1 10

OIL CITY, September 19.—Market weak at $1 35.

TIDIOUTE, September 19.—Market a trifle weaker; no sales, with $1 20 offered.

TITUSVILLE, September 19.—Market quiet: spot $1 37 @1 40.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 19.—Market quiet and dull at $1 25@1 27½.

BRADFORD, September 19.—Market unchanged and quiet at $1 20.

PARKER'S, September 19.—Market dull at $1 12½@1 15.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19.—Market quiet; 8, 9c; 16c; crude, 6½c; cases 20c; sales none; futures 16c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S LANDING, September 19.—Market quiet and a good business transacted. We quote figures at $1 10@1 12½ for spot, and $1 15@1 17½ for Mutual and Limited. Sales of 10,000 bbls Mutual at $1 17½; 6,000 bbls Fairview at $1 11¾.

OIL CITY, September 19.—Market quiet at $1 40.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Star Oil W	175
H McKelvey	Radiant O W	90
N W Stevenson	Radiant O W	451
Fisher Bros	Penn O W	374
N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	429
Fisher Bros	American O W	307
H McKelvey	Iron City O W	74
Fisher Bros	Iron City O W	330
Fisher Bros	Hamilton O W	192
Fisher Bros	Eagle O W	294
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	545
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	545
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	473
Tack & Moorhead	Ultimo O W	170
Lockhart, B & Co	Brilliant O W	77
B S Duncan	Brilliant O W	487

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

		Bbls.
Star O W	Hutchinson O W	256
Radiant O W	Eagle O W	161
Penn O W	Cosmos O W	574
Peerless O W	Cosmos O W	171
Iron City O W	Brilliant O W	787
American O W		470
Total		6,585

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, September 18, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & Frew	Watson, F & Co, Phila	201
Central Refining Co	Jno D Liming	100
Citizens Ref Co	Tack Bros, Phila	269
B S Stewart	Warner, Hunt & Co, Phila	51
Standard O W	A Bostwick, N Y	945

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 20, 1873.

We can report no material change in the market for raw irons. The inquiry continues about the same as last week and sales show that buyers are willing to take large lots than heretofore, but most of such brands as are offered at less than $35, 4 months.

The demand for manufactured iron and nails continues very good, and stocks are light.

We are reported the following sales:

Bluminous Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore.

700 tons mottled	$30 50—cash
600 tons gray forge	32 00—4 mos
500 tons gray forge	34 00—4 mos
300 tons gray neutral	34 00—4 mos
300 tons gray neutral	34 00—4 mos
200 tons gray neutral	34 00—4 mos
200 tons gray neutral	34 00—4 mos
200 tons white and mottled	34 00—4 mos
200 tons white and mottled	34 00—4 mos
175 tons white	34 00—4 mos
120 tons mottled	30 50—cash
160 tons white and mottled	31 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	32 00—4 mos
160 tons gray forge	32 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	32 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	33 25—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	33 25—4 mos
70 tons close gray	34 00—4 mos
50 tons gray red short	34 00—4 mos
40 tons gray neutral	34 00—4 mos

Anthracite.

400 tons No. 2 cold short	$32 00—6 mos
200 tons gray forge neutral	30 00—4 mos
150 tons gray cold short	30 00—4 mos
200 tons extra No. 1 foundry	36 00—4 mos
200 tons extra No. 2 foundry	36 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry	32 50—4 mos

Connellsville Coke.

200 tons gray forge	$33 00—4 mos

Blooms.

50 tons Juniata	$197 00—cash.

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

September 16.—The pig iron market continues firm, with a fair inquiry. There is, perhaps, a slightly better feeling among all classes of dealers. The tightness of the money market is severely felt in iron circles, and consumers still buy cautiously.

Quotations are nominally the same. We quote as follows:

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL FOR CAR WHEELS AND MALLEABLE USE.

No. 1	$ @53 50—4 mos
No. 2	@53 50—4 mos
No. 3	55 50@— 4 mos
No. 4	61 50@— 4 mos
No. 5	66 50@66 50—4 mos

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

No 1 Tennessee	$58 50@— 4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

No 1 Onondaga	$45 50@— 4 mos

BITUMINOUS IRON FROM ALL LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

No 1 Findry, according to brand	$42 50@45 50—4 mos
No 2 Findry, according to brand	39 50@42 50—4 mos
Gray forge	33 50@36 50—4 mos

BLACKBAND IRON FROM WAREHOUSE.

SCOTCH.

No 1 Glengarnock	$48 50@— 4 mos
No 1 Eglinton	48 50@— 4 mos
No 1 Ayersome	48 50@— 4 mos

AMERICAN.

No 1 Massillon	@45 50—4 mos
No 1 Volcano	@45 50—4 mos

IRON ORES.

Lake Superior specular	$16 00@ ½ cash.
Furnyfine	9 00@ ½ cash.

Commercial Review.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of blooms, pig metal and ore for the last twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. M. LESSER.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	13	Jacobus & Co, m	2
Lloyd Laughlins, m	1	N Nimick, m	2
Wm Clark & Co, m	2	J Reamer, m	2
Zug & Co, m	2	J W Porter, m	1
Isabella Furnace Co, o	17	Loomis & C, m	1
Spang, C & Co, m	6	Lewis, D & P, m	2
		Graff, Bennett & Co, m	1
Total			58

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter, m	2	J Moorhead, m	1
Laughed & Hallman, m	3	J Reamer, m	1
Total			14

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

	Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	3

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Zug & Co, o	3	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	3
Lucy Furnace, o	3	Jno Moorhead, h	3
Isabella Furnace, o	3	Lewis, B, D & Co, m	3
Total			43

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	1	Phillips, N & Co, m	1
Wm Smith & Sons, m	2	Keystone Bridge Co, m	1
Total			4

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1 16; No 2 do $1 14¾. Corn steady and in nominal demand at 42c. Oats firm; No 2, 33½c. Rye steady; No 1, 68¾c. Barley firm; No 2, $1 56.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, September 19.—Cotton dull at 17¼@17¾c. Corn scarce at 70c. Oats quiet at 45@46c. Bran firmer at $17. Bacon 9¾@9¾@10¼c. Lard 8¾@9¾c. Pork dull and prices are nominal.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 19.—Markets very dull. The banking failures in the East has unsettled business. All kinds of markets nominally unchanged.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, September 19.—Cotton dull at 15½@ 16c. Flour, wheat, corn, oats and provisions quiet and unchanged. Hams 16c. Whisky firm at 87c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, September 19.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee $1 20. Corn quiet at 42@43c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, September 19, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts since our last report have been fair of through cattle and light of stock intended for sale at this point. The offerings this week have been common in quality, though more good cattle among them than has been the case heretofore. Trade continues moderately active and in sellers favor, that is prices are some higher than last week from 10c to 15c per hundred lbs and at the advance buyers are purchasing liberally. Yesterday they held back, thinking to force a decline, but the run coming light prevented this ahight they writing the situation is in sellers favor. The indications now are that the market will wind up firm at about the following rates:

Extra 1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 25; extra 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 to $6 10; prime 1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 50@$5 75; prime 1,100 lbs, $5 10 to $5 25; fair 1,000 lbs, $4 25 to $4 75; common, $3 50 to $4 25.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs since our last report have been fair. The market continues moderately active with the demand up to the supply. There is a good many heavy hogs among the offerings this week and hence a better demand for prime light hogs for shipment to New York. As will be seen by prices below light hogs smooth and nice are bringing almost as much money as heavier stock. The weather is cool and favorable for trade and during the last week more hogs changed hands or were shipped away than for some time. Yesterday and feeling firm at about the following prices:

Extra Philadelphia, $5 05 to $5 15; prime do, $5 00; prime light hogs, $4 85 to $5 00; grassers $4 50 to $4 65.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep, as is most always the case at the last of the week, were light. The demand for prime heavy sheep continues good. Common to fair supply and sell slowly. Most of the buyers have gone East, and not much doing in the yard today. Prices have undergone no change since our last report, and are as follows:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 50; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 40; prime 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 00 to $5 10; fair 85 lbs, fine wool, $4 75 to $4 90.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾.

NEW YORK, September 19, 1873—4 P. M.

The day was one of the most eventful and exciting ever known in Wall street, and closes with the reasonable prospect that the worst is passed. The fact that the banks have moved, and that by to-morrow they will have adopted means calculated to guard the commercial interests against the panic, gives confidence that the worst has been seen. The Treasury has as yet done nothing, but is believed that notice will be given to-morrow that five to ten million of five-twenties will be bought.

MONEY

was very unsettled, and early in the day it was almost impossible to borrow in consequence of the prevailing excitement. Stocks were turned at a difference of 1 to 5 per cent, and late dealings in money on the street were at 1a1¼ per cent. per diem.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling 108¾ for sixty days, and 109¾ for sight.

GOLD

declined from 113¼ to 111¾ on rumors of government sales and the pressure on money and the trouble getting gold carried at any rate. Loans were from 10 per cent. to 7 gold and 1

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

Pittsburgh, September 19, 1873.

	Cts.
Armor, Emma, City	2
Brown, S., Harrisburg, Pa	3
Colcord, W. H., St. Louis, Mo	2
Jordon, Lovell & Co., Boston, Mass	2
Jessen, R. E., New York	2
Lawa, Robt., Oceola Mills, Pa	3
Mount & Hendrickson, Trenton, N. J	3
Miller, J. J., New Waterford, O	3
Mitchell, A. C., St. Louis, Mo	3
McCallum, S., Rochester, N. Y	3
Noel, John, Saxonburg, Pa	3
Orr, Thos., North Salem, Mo	3
Quillen, J., City	3
Swift, Alex., Cincinnati, O	2
Shriver, Mrs. S. S., London Church, Pa	3
Wilson, James R., Harrisonville, Pa	3
Woodside, Frank, Elkview, Pa	3
Walton, Lizzy, New Castle, Pa	3
Yeates & Porterfield, New York	3

JNO. H. STEWART, P. M.

Personal.

Mrs. John J. Audubon, widow of the world-renowned naturalist, passed through this city yesterday, *en route* from New York to Louisville. Mrs Audubon is eighty-six years of age, but retains her mental and physical faculties to a remarkable degree. She will spend the winter in Louisville with friends, who delight to honor and entertain her.

The Masonic Excursion Train.

The time for the departure of the Masonic excursion train on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad has been changed. It will leave at two o'clock next Wednesday afternoon, instead of four as previously announced. This change will give the excursionists a better opportunity to enjoy the beautiful scenery between this city and Cumberland.

Lecture on Ceremonies.

As will be seen by a notice elsewhere Rt. Rev. Dr. Becker, Bishop of Wilmington, will, on the 28th inst., deliver a lecture on Ceremonies; their nature and necessity even in Religion. The lecture which will be delivered in St. John's church, Fourteenth street, South Side, must from the title of the subject be very interesting, especially as Dr. Becker is well able to handle it. The price of admission is only fifty cents, and tickets can be obtained at Dodge's book store, 59 Fifth avenue.

The Miners' Convention.

The coal miners will meet in convention this morning for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention of Miners to be held at Youngstown, Ohio, on the 14th of next month, and to elect a President of the Allegheny county organization. The delegates also propose to take action in reference to the existing difficulty between the miners and the operators. Nearly all the miners have been idle for over two months, and the situation is becoming serious. The question as to whether the men are to be allowed to work for three and a half cents per bushel over a three-quarter inch screen, or to demand four cents, will be up for discussion and decision. It is said the leading miners are opposed to asking any advance at present.

Christ M. E. Church.

The *Christian Advocate*, in noticing the reopening of Christ church, Penn avenue, (Rev. S. M. Vernon, pastor,) says: "Perhaps among the most gratifying features of this reopening was the liberal provision of the congregation by contributing money sufficient to pay off a floating loan of $12,500 to free the property entirely from debt, and also for the recent improvements, rising above $3,000. In connection with this fact, we note also with pleasure that the membership of the charge is larger than ever before, and the Sabbath congregations and class and the social and week-night services are also improving. During the time the church was undergoing repairs the pastor was recuperating, and now enters upon his work with more vigorous health, and with large expectations of success in his ministrations in the future.

Charged with Forgery.

Last evening, on a dispatch from Washington City, detectives Herron and Mossner arrested a youth named Hosmer, who has a through ticket and is on his way to Omaha. The arrest was made, and in return a dispatch was received from John A. W. Clarvoe, chief detective of Washington, stating that Hosmer is charged with forgery. The youth, who is detained to await a call from Washington, is scarcely more than fourteen years of age. He is gotten up in fine style, has two guns with him and lots of ammunition, and cannot see how he can be held. He says that for the past three years he has run a printing press and made five hundred dollars two hundred of which he cheerfully paid for the trip. He don't think they can make forgery out of that.

Unknown Man Killed.

Coroner West yesterday morning held an inquest on the body of a man who was killed near the Union Depot during the night. The deceased, it appears, was walking on the track of the Panhandle road, when, as he was proceeding outward, he saw the train due in this city at 6:40 approaching. He endeavored to get out of the way by going on the switch track. He had scarcely stepped upon the switch when he was struck by a switch engine and run over. His legs were literally torn from his body. He was taken to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, where he died a short time afterward. The deceased is unknown, and only that of a man who recognized the body, which is lying at Devore's, on Grant street. He was also summoned to-day to inquiring what time the Brady's Bend accommodation started. He was a well-built man, about thirty years of age, with ruddy complexion and no whiskers, and was attired in brown corded pants, black coat, striped calico shirt, black hat and new boots.

Street Nomenclature.

There has long been trouble regarding the numbering of houses on our streets and also in regard to the duplication of names of streets. This last has been made more serious by the addition of the South Side to the city and a renaming of many of them is imperatively demanded for the public good. Some time since, probably more particularly at the instance of members from the South Side, a committee was appointed to consider and report a plan for relief in the matter of the nomenclature. The committee held a short session yesterday, and with Clerk Morrow made search for those names that are duplicated. As the work progresses the confusion of names was found to be worse than expected, and the committee ascertained that the labor would be much more extensive and that it will be some time before they can be able to make a report to Councils. Hence a discussion of the matter the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

We learn that it is proposed to add to the numbered streets in the new districts the word south, as for instance South Sixth street, South Seventh street, &c., but we hardly think this plan would be satisfactory. Another suggestion is to letter these streets on the South Side as A, B, C, &c.

New Railroad Route Near Pittsburgh.

This route extends from Ohio Pyle Falls, in Fayette county, Pa., on the Connellsville Railroad, to a point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Preston county, West Virginia—making a distance of about fifteen miles in Fayette county, and forty miles in Preston county.

John A. Dalrymple, Chief Engineer, appointed under an Appropriation bill of the West Virginia Legislature of last winter, has just completed the preliminary survey of the West Virginia end of the route. His report describes the route as follows:

"Beginning at the northern boundary line of Pennsylvania, at its intersection of Big Sandy creek, the experimental line of the L. V. and P. L. Railroad was traced down Big Sandy to Bruceton, and near Brandonville; thence up Conner's run and across the ridge, near John McDonough's, to Martin's run, to the bottom land on Little Sandy creek, across the valley of Little Sandy to Wexler's run, up Wexler's run and Parsons' run to the dividing ridge between the waters of Little Sandy and the waters of Muddy creek, across the ridge to Glade run, crossing near Faulkenstine's, and down Glade and Deep Hollow runs and Muddy creek to Cheat river, touching the London Iron Works, and crossing Cheat river near the mouth of Muddy creek. Thence up Green's run, passing near Kingwood and across the dividing ridge between Green's run and Three Forks creek, crossing at Miller's on the Morgantown turnpike, and running down the Middle Branch of Three Forks to Hardman's Iron Works; and thence to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ending the survey at a point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, seven hundred feet west of the mouth of Raccoon creek."

There is but one tunnel on this route. The maximum grade is eighty feet to the mile, while the minimum grade is thirteen feet, which is the fall of Big Sandy creek, where the work will be of easy construction.

"The region passed through is rich in coal, iron, fire clay and timber. The coal field is extensive, being one continuous field throughout the whole length of the route."

The result of the survey not only demonstrates the practicability of this route, but reflects great credit upon the enterprising men who are pushing this important work to completion.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The jury in the case of Peter Doyle, tried for the larceny of a watch from John Mason, returned a verdict of guilty.

Frank Hook and James Burke were tried on an indictment for felonious assault and battery in cutting Ignatz Indiger. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of unlawful cutting.

John Valdenhof was tried and convicted of an assault and battery with intent to commit a rape on Ida Scheilhart, aged eight years.

John Dermiting and Thos. Miller were next put on trial for larceny. The case was not concluded.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Committee—The Telegraph Completed and Accepted—The Police Uniforms—The Mayor Relieved of the Difficulty.

A special meeting of the Police Committee was held last evening, C. P. Duff in the chair.

The first business called up for attention was the matter of opening bids for coal for the station houses. There were but two bids and as neither were satisfactory, on motion the Clerk was instructed to have all the station houses supplied at a price not exceeding eleven cents per bushel.

The Chairman stated that since the telegraph was completed and transferred to the city by the contractors, Messrs. Gamewell & Co., and was now ready for use. The line office, one for the South Side and the other for the old city district, were in position in the Mayor's room, and the (to-day) instructions would be given the officers at station houses.

On motion, the work was accepted and a warrant was ordered for the same as per contract, $6,000.

Chairman Duff also stated to the effect that Councils had provided by resolution that the Police Committee should take charge of the business of the police clothing, provided the city shall in no way be made liable for any bills for the force. The Mayor was also anxious to be relieved of the work and responsibility, and it was for the Committee to act.

On motion a Special Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs Jarrett and Chalmers, to take charge of the clothing department.

Adjourned.

THE PUMPING HOUSE CONTRACT.

The Water Commission Discussing the Propriety of Annulling the Contract.

The contractor for the foundations of the pumping works at Negley's run (Mr. Douglass) has unfortunately in taking the work at too low a figure, and has been making but little progress. Under his agreement, the foundations should have been completed by the first of October; but not a perch of stone has been laid, and the danger is that the entire work will be seriously delayed as the engines cannot be put up until the works are built. The Water Commissioners have had the matter under consideration, and have believed that the work must either be done promptly, or the contract annulled. The Commissioners thought that, in case the agreement was cancelled, they could appoint an engineer, and proceed with the work themselves. The City Attorney, Mr. Bigelow, was applied to for advice as to whether that course could be adopted. At a meeting of the Board, yesterday, a communication from the City Attorney was read, in which he stated that under the present ordinance the Commissioners had no power to do the work themselves, but would be compelled to advertise for new proposals in case they decided to forfeit the contract already made. In view of this decision, it was decided to notify Mr. Douglass that his contract with the Commission had been forfeited, and the notice to that effect was served yesterday. It was also decided to ask for a meeting of Councils, to be held on Monday next, so that such amendments to the ordinance as were necessary to enable the Board of Commissioners to go on with the work might be submitted for consideration. If this legislation is obtained the contract will be formally annulled on Tuesday next, but if Councils refuse, the Commissioners will have done its duty in the premises.

MEETING OF COAL EXCHANGE.

Address from the Coal Operators to the Public.

A meeting of the Coal Exchange was held yesterday morning at ten o'clock, in the office of Fawcett & Son, corner of Water and Market streets.

Mr. J. C. Risher was called to the chair in the absence of John F. Dravo, the regular President; J. W. Orth, Secretary.

There was a large attendance of coal operators especially from the upper pools of the Monongahela. The prices of mining were fully discussed. A number of the operators in the third and fourth pools had been paying the advanced price demanded by miners for mining. After a full discussion it was decided to stop work until they are able to resume at old rates, it being shown by carefully prepared statistics that it is impossible to find a market for coal at any advance from present prices.

The following paper was submitted as the views of the Exchange, and unanimously adopted:

ADDRESS OF THE COAL EXCHANGE OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH TO THE PUBLIC.

In view of the protracted and persistent strike of the coal miners on the Monongahela river, and of the great loss and inconvenience to both the miners and operators, as also to manufacturers and coal consumers at large, the members of the Coal Exchange deem it a duty they owe to themselves and the public at large, to give a concise, plain and simple statement of the matter in controversy between them and the miners, in order that the public may fully understand the merits of the case and be enabled to place the responsibility on the parties to whom it rightly belongs.

From the earliest period of the coal business on the Monongahela river it has always been considered, both by miners and operators, that when a miner is paid the one-half of the price of the merchantable lump coal delivered in the boat at the tipple, clear of all cost to the miner, that he receives a just and equitable compensation for his share of the labor, and the proprietors insist that this rule shall still hold good, inasmuch as it is predicated on a principle of justice and equity, and not liable to be influenced by the fluctuation in the price of coal in market; the miner having at all times an opportunity of being posted on the subject. For, many years before the introduction of the present system, and was considered just and fair by all parties.

But how does the case stand at the present time? For the last three years the average price of coal delivered in boats at the tipple has been seven cents per bushel for merchantable lump coal, and out of this the miner has been paid four cents per bushel clear of all costs, leaving three cents per bushel to the proprietor, out of which he has to pay all the costs and charges incident to the business. What are these? In the first place the price of pit rent or coal privilege, at least in Pool No. 1, has averaged about one cent per bushel, leaving the proprietor two cents per bushel, out of which he has to pay for the hauling of the coal out of the pit, the running of it to the river, all the outside hands required for handling it, including pumpers, the wear and tear of coal pit, railroad, ropes, etc., the cost of posts for the digger, rails for the pit, mule feed, oil for the miners and cars, not to speak of the hundred other contingent expenses inseparable to the business, so that it is only by running a large amount daily and constantly that he is enabled to save himself in the business at all. But, say the diggers, you get all the coal passing through an inch and a half screen dug for nothing; admitted—according to the mining customs. But if the digger gets a full equivalent in the price of mining the lump coal, it not as good for him as if he got a less price for mining it, and received a reduced percentage for nut coal? For remember he has still a full cent per bushel of a margin over and above the proprietor. Now, a good miner can tolerably good coal to make more than twelve per cent. of stock, including both nut and dust coal. Out of this the one-half or six per cent. will belong to the miner, leaving the six per cent at the tipple has been three cents per bushel, thus leaving a gain of the dollar and a half which the digger gets over the proprietor of eighty-two per cent. to the digger, and eighteen per cent. to the proprietor, the actual profits consequently is less to most of the proprietors, but a positive bill of expense to them, leaving the profits of the diggers cash dumped into the river, but the final and conclusive argument which the proprietor has to insist on, and which utterly precludes the possibility of any compromise on the screen matter is, that even if the three cents per bushel and dust coal which might pass over a three-quarter inch screen could be disposed of at any price in the lower markets, which it can not, the utter worthlessness of the article would preclude the possibility of transporting it from six to seven hundred miles, even by water, with all the modern appliances of transportation, at anything like a living profit. Many more cogent reasons might be adduced, but the foregoing plain statement of facts is deemed sufficient for the intelligent search being made he was found as stated. The church loses a beloved pastor, and the parish an estemed friend and the community a good citizen. The entire community is in mourning.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH

Improvements and Repairs—Reopening Sabbath, 28th Inst.

Workmen are now engaged in completing important repairs and improvements at St. Peter's Episcopal church, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, and it will be reopened to public worship on sabbath, the 28th inst. During the summer season workmen have been busily engaged in making important repairs and improvements, while the church pastor, Rev. H. W. Spalding, D.D., has been recuperating his health. The walls have been newly painted and decorated in a most chaste manner, while great improvements have been made in the chancel. In the latter more room has been provided, and by the displacement of one row of pews additional room has been provided in front. The whole wood work is being varnished, while the pews and pulpits have been done up in "oline and gold," the whole church inside has been renovated. The lighting has also been newly reset, and the building now presents as handsome an appearance as any in the city, while in the tasteful manner of repairs and arrangement it exceeds anything before attempted here.

Over the church window is inscribed in beautiful letters the words:

"One Lord, one Faith, one Baptism."

Over the arch at the opening of the chancel is the praise line O God, we acknowledge Thee to be the Lord."

And over the side entrance, Diamond alley, is the words:

"The Lord is in His Holy Temple."

Announcement is made of the opening as stated. The service will be as follows: Morning Prayer, to the Litany, and public catechism of the Sunday School at nine A. M. Holy Communion and sermon, with administration of the Lord's Supper. Evening service, and sermon at 7½ P. M.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Florence should have enjoyed his triumph last night, for Pittsburgh's heart was in the reception given him at his benefit. The house was filled to repletion with a refined audience of our most critical lovers of the art of which Mr. Florence may call himself the master.

Our space will not permit us to speak in detail of the performance, which included "Born to Good Luck," "The Irish Lion," and "The Retained Volunteer." It is enough to say that Florence was the central figure, and that the dramatic company who support him is the best in that of our Opera House. We congratulate the beneficiary and acknowledge gratefully the pleasure which the evening's entertainment afforded.

It is with unfeigned regret that we announce but two more performances of the favorite at this week. Mr. Florence will appear this afternoon as Brian Maguire, in "The Limerick Boy," and "Born to Good Luck" at the box office. Mr. Florence will appear as Bob Brierly and he is Florence. Go early and engage your seats.

Next week Messrs. Elsler and Gotthold will give us an opportunity of enjoying Laurence Barrett. The play will be Hamlet, which will be given on Monday; Hamlet for Tuesday; Damon and Pythias for Wednesday, and Julius Cæsar for Thursday; Richard III. during the week. The season is opened at last.

Academy of Music.

The excitement attending the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland having somewhat subsided the public is returning to perhaps, for the now more enjoyable amusements. Hence we find at Manager Beamer's last night a large audience. The excellent burlesque troupe in "Watch and Wait" is put upon the stage at the Academy, and the worth of the play itself is sufficient to attract large audiences and cannot fail to please them. The drama will be repeated this afternoon and evening.

American Theater.

Manager Aims continues to furnish such a bill as pleases his patrons, and no wonder that they are numerous. This establishment is conducted so admirably, and such good and varied performances are given, as to merit the best patronage. Matinee this afternoon, and regular performance this evening.

Trimble's Varieties.

Messrs. Gardner and Trimble continue to manage this popular variety show in so successful a manner as to keep up its reputation, and to bring in enough agreeable faces. A good bill is offered for the matinee this afternoon, and also for this evening.

A Collision on Fifth Avenue.

Last night, a few minutes before ten o'clock, a solemn looking bay horse was slowly trotting up Fifth avenue, drawing a two-seated carriage and driven by a careful horseman, and without incident. At the same moment of time a young gray horse came dashing down the avenue from the post-office, attached to a light buggy which contained a young man and a pretty girl. The former had an abundantly wide for the passage of the numerous vehicles which pass up and down its Nicholson pavement during the busiest hours of the day, but the two horses above referred to were unable to get past each other last night, though it had the length and breadth of the thoroughfare to themselves. The bay horse sawy nothing of the approach of the four doors of Wood street, when the fleeter gray skipped across Wood and narrowly escaped with face and eyes of the sedate and unsuspecting hack. The crash was fearful to hear. High in air reared the now infuriated charger. Over went the fragile buggy, throwing its occupants to the pavement in the confusion of the fight. The bay horse seemed sufficient to knock the life out of both. Gentlemen passing rushed to the relief of the distressed couple, righted the buggy, bundled the young people into it, and were transferred with wonder at the disappearance of horse, nor carriage, nor man, nor woman, had suffered the slightest hurt. The old bay gentleman who was attacking force and continued his weary way up street with a confused air, as who should say, That was rather a sudden pull up—where are we now?

Lecture by Dr. Jackson.

Dr. Jackson of the Duquesne Greys delivered a lecture last evening at City Hall, which proved a large audience and afforded the greatest amusement to all. His subject was Our Armory, and was handled in a style peculiarly that of the lecturer. The entertainment was a success and at its conclusion the audience headed by a band, organ and base drum, escorted Dr. Jackson to his residence, Allegheny. All the newspaper offices were visited and serenaded and such a jolly time was had as does not occur in a twelve month.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Alum Thief Bagged.

A man calling himself John Dennis, and hailing from Harrisburg, went into the house of Conroy & Hoffenstein's store, on Wednesday morning last, and took an alum out of the case, and placing it under the coat, walked off with it, but was soon captured by one of the employees and handed over to an officer. We did not suppose any one would steal from this thing, they giving a discount of 20 per cent. off on all goods, which, in all conscience sake, makes their goods cheap enough to be within the reach of all classes. We would advise thieves to give this store a wide berth, as it is well watched outside as well as inside.

Pure Medicinal Liquors.

In purchasing an article for medicinal purposes, it is a matter of the first importance that it should be perfectly pure and of the best quality. Inferior articles of medicines are not only dangerous, but they do not perform what is expected of them, consequently do not perform what is expected of them, consequently are a positive loss. With the above facts in view, our stock of liquors for medicinal use are the best that it is possible to obtain, and we specially recommend the following:

Very choice old Otard Brandy, pale.
Fine Martell and Hennessy Brandy.
Extra choice Topaz Sherry Wine.
Pure Juice Port, very fine.
Dutch East India Company Gin.
Old Rye Whisky (Gilt Edge), first in the market.
Fine Madeira Wine and old Jamaica Rum.
Catawba Wine, still.
Claret wine, fine grade.

All of the above goods we guarantee of a pure vintage, and unsurpassed for quality and flavor, by call at McClarran & McKennan's Drug stores, 88 Market street, and opposite Postoffice.

Miscellaneous Books.

Linen toy books, pocket Bibles, hymn books, prayer books, family Bibles, initial paper—all these and many other goods too numerous to mention, you can buy of Gildenfenney & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue, and can buy of Gildenfenney & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue, save twenty per cent. on every dollar you purchase. Call and see.

5,000 Albums

For Sale at 20 per cent. discount by Gildenfenney & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue.

DEATH OF FATHER STILLINGER.

He Expires in the Sacristy, of Apoplexy, Immediately After Mass.

Intelligence was received yesterday morning from private sources, by telegraph, of the sudden death of Rev. J. A. Stillinger, pastor of Ss. Simon and Jude's Catholic church, in Blairsville, Indiana county, Pa. It appears that the Rev. Father entered the church about six o'clock, in his usual health, and celebrated mass, and upon returning to the sacristy to divest himself of his priestly robes, was seen to fall, but before any assistance could reach him, his soul had taken its happy flight to the presence of its Maker.

Father Stillinger was in his seventy-third year, and until within the past or two enjoyed the very best of health, although, even within that period, he never had great cause to complain. His most intimate friends could see, however, that the time for his labor was drawing to an end, but he would never acknowledge that he was not bodily able to attend to his duties, or that an assistant was at all necessary. He was a man of profound knowledge, a great reader, an eloquent speaker, a deep thinker, and a most zealous worker in the cause of Christ, and it is a source of pride for his congregation, as well as thousands of outside friends, to know that he has labored most earnestly for the past forty-three years for the moral and educational training of the youth and spiritual welfare of several generations in his congregation in Blairsville. He was a man of large build and a most jovial and amiable disposition, and in society he compelled all who came in contact with him, one who possessed the rarest and happiest qualities failing to the lot of man. He was always recognized in company as the very center and life of it, and yet, withal, he was a model priest, and great in moral influence. His early life is a study for the youth of now-a-days. Born in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1801, of poor parents, he received but a moderate education, and while yet young, entered a printing office to learn the printer's art, that he might gain some means of furthering his heart's dearest desire—of studying for the priesthood—and during the period spent at the art, he would take advantage of all his spare time, rising from his bed at the early hour of four o'clock, to gain time to study. Thus laboring on, and cheering his hours of toil, he was finally placed in Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Maryland, where he completed an excellent education, and was ordained at the age of twenty-nine, at the Sulpitian Seminary in Baltimore, by Archbishop Whitfield. He immediately entered upon the mission at St. Vincent's, near Latrobe, Pa., then but a miserable log hut. His mission extended over a territory of fifty miles, and frequently had the pleasure of coming in contact with his co-laborer and bosom friend, Prince Father Gallitzin, then on the mountain. At the approach of the Benedictine Fathers, in Westmoreland county, Rev. Stillinger settled in Blairsville, about the year 1831 or 1832, and his first Mass there was in a log house, in the very spot where his grave is now being moulded—the place selected by himself, years ago, as his final resting place. In a very short time he had erected a brick church, and by his exertions, he made it a temple of beauty and magnificence—a fit shrine for the offering of his holy sacrifice of the Mass. And this is the holy and much-loved pastor that the Catholics of Blairsville now mourn for. Oh, what a loss! Let us hope that his successor may prove as exemplary, and work with the same degree of zeal and earnestness, and wrap himself as closely in the folds of the welfare of souls as did this noble prince of heaven. Let us hope that the life of his successor may be as useful, and that his death may be as happy and peaceful as was this death. Could it be possible that the flock could have a greater loss for yet time the fact that almost his last breath was drawn after celebrating the Holy Sacrifice and the last one consuming the body and blood of our Lord? What a consolation to mingle with the intense sorrow of the loss of his presence among us.

The funeral of Father Stillinger will take place at eleven o'clock Monday morning, from the church in Blairsville, and for the benefit of those wishing to pay the last tribute of respect to his remains, we will state that a train leaves Blairsville for Pittsburgh for the funeral by taking the 6:20 A. M. train from the Federal street depot, Allegheny, at which point. No doubt, hundreds of our citizens will be in attendance at the funeral.

We have received the following special dispatch:

BLAIRSVILLE PA., September, 19 1873.

Rev. Father J. A. Stillinger of Ss. Simon and Jude Catholic church of this place was found dead in his chair in the sacristy of the church this morning. He had performed mass and had retired. His long absence excited suspicion and search being made he was found as stated. The church loses a beloved pastor, the parish an esteemed friend and the community a good citizen. The entire community is in mourning.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH

Improvements and Repairs—Reopening Sabbath, 28th Inst.

Workmen are now engaged in completing important repairs and improvements at St. Peter's Episcopal church, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, and it will be reopened to public worship on sabbath, the 28th inst. During the summer season workmen have been busily engaged in making important repairs and improvements, while the church pastor, Rev. H. W. Spalding, D.D., has been recuperating his health. The walls have been newly painted and decorated in a most chaste manner, while great improvements have been made in the chancel. In the latter more room has been provided, and by the displacement of one row of fine pews additional room has been provided in front. The whole wood work is being varnished, while the pews and pulpits have been done up in "oline and gold," the whole church inside has been renovated. The lighting has also, been newly reset, and the building now presents as handsome an appearance as any in the city, while in the tasteful manner of repairs and arrangement it exceeds anything before attempted here.

Over the church window is inscribed in beautiful letters the words:

"One Lord, one Faith, one Baptism."

Over the arch at the opening of the chancel is the praise line O God, we acknowledge Thee to be the Lord."

And over the side entrance, Diamond alley, is the words:

"The Lord is in His Holy Temple."

Announcement is made of the opening as stated. The service will be as follows: Morning Prayer, to the Litany, and public catechism of the Sunday School at nine A. M. Holy Communion and sermon, with administration of the Lord's Supper. Evening service, and sermon at 7½ P. M.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Florence should have enjoyed his triumph last night, for Pittsburgh's heart was in the reception given him at his benefit. The house was filled to repletion with a refined audience of our most critical lovers of the art of which Mr. Florence may call himself the master.

Our space will not permit us to speak in detail of the performance, which included "Born to Good Luck," "The Irish Lion," and "The Retained Volunteer." It is enough to say that Florence was the central figure, and that the dramatic company who support him is that of our Opera House. We congratulate the beneficiary and acknowledge gratefully the pleasure which the evening's entertainment afforded.

It is with unfeigned regret that we announce but two more performances of the favorite at this week. Mr. Florence will appear this afternoon as Brian Maguire, in "The Limerick Boy," and "Born to Good Luck" at the box office. Mr. Florence will appear as Bob Brierly and he is Florence. Go early and engage your seats.

Next week Messrs. Elsler and Gotthold will give us an opportunity of enjoying Laurence Barrett. The play will be Hamlet, which will be given on Monday; Hamlet for Tuesday; Damon and Pythias for Wednesday, and Julius Cæsar for Thursday; Richard III. during the week. The season is opened at last.

Academy of Music.

The excitement attending the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland having somewhat subsided the public is returning to perhaps, for the now more enjoyable amusements. Hence we find at Manager Beamer's last night a large audience. The excellent burlesque troupe in "Watch and Wait" is put upon the stage at the Academy, and the worth of the play itself is sufficient to attract large audiences and cannot fail to please them. The drama will be repeated this afternoon and evening.

American Theater.

Manager Aims continues to furnish such a bill as pleases his patrons, and no wonder that they are numerous. This establishment is conducted so admirably, and such good and varied performances are given, as to merit the best patronage. Matinee this afternoon, and regular performance this evening.

Trimble's Varieties.

Messrs. Gardner and Trimble continue to manage this popular variety show in so successful a manner as to keep up its reputation, and to bring in enough agreeable faces. A good bill is offered for the matinee this afternoon, and also for this evening.

A Collision on Fifth Avenue.

Last night, a few minutes before ten o'clock, a solemn looking bay horse was slowly trotting up Fifth avenue, drawing a two-seated carriage and driven by a careful horseman, and without incident. At the same moment of time a young gray horse came dashing down the avenue from the post-office, attached to a light buggy which contained a young man and a pretty girl. The former had an abundantly wide for the passage of the numerous vehicles which pass up and down its Nicholson pavement during the busiest hours of the day, but the two horses above referred to were unable to get past each other last night, though it had the length and breadth of the thoroughfare to themselves. The bay horse sawy nothing of the approach of the four doors of Wood street, when the fleeter gray skipped across Wood and narrowly escaped with face and eyes of the sedate and unsuspecting hack. The crash was fearful to hear. High in air reared the now infuriated charger. Over went the fragile buggy, throwing its occupants to the pavement in the confusion of the fight. The bay horse seemed sufficient to knock the life out of both. Gentlemen passing rushed to the relief of the distressed couple, righted the buggy, bundled the young people into it, and were transferred with wonder at the disappearance of horse, nor carriage, nor man, nor woman, had suffered the slightest hurt. The old bay gentleman who was attacking force and continued his weary way up street with a confused air, as who should say, That was rather a sudden pull up—where are we now?

Lecture by Dr. Jackson.

Dr. Jackson of the Duquesne Greys delivered a lecture last evening at City Hall, which proved a large audience and afforded the greatest amusement to all. His subject was Our Armory, and was handled in a style peculiarly that of the lecturer. The entertainment was a success and at its conclusion the audience headed by a band, organ and base drum, escorted Dr. Jackson to his residence, Allegheny. All the newspaper offices were visited and serenaded and such a jolly time was had as does not occur in a twelve month.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Alum Thief Bagged.

A man calling himself John Dennis, and hailing from Harrisburg, went into the house of Conroy & Hoffenstein's store, on Wednesday morningfast, and took an alum out of the case, and placing it under the coat, walked off with it, but was soon captured by one of the employees and handed over to an officer. We did not suppose any one would steal from this thing, they giving a discount of 20 per cent. off on all goods, which, in all conscience sake, makes their goods cheap enough to be within the reach of all classes. We would advise thieves to give this store a wide berth, as it is well watched outside as well as inside.

Pure Medicinal Liquors.

In purchasing an article for medicinal purposes, it is a matter of the first importance that it should be perfectly pure and of the best quality. Inferior articles of medicines are not only dangerous, but they do not perform what is expected of them, consequently do not perform what is expected of them, consequently are a positive loss. With the above facts in view, our stock of liquors for medicinal use are the best that it is possible to obtain, and we specially recommend the following:

Very choice old Otard Brandy, pale.
Fine Martell and Hennessy Brandy.
Extra choice Topaz Sherry Wine.
Pure Juice Port, very fine.
Dutch East India Company Gin.
Old Rye Whisky (Gilt Edge), first in the market.
Fine Madeira Wine and old Jamaica Rum.
Catawba Wine, still.
Claret wine, fine grade.

All of the above goods we guarantee of a pure vintage, and unsurpassed for quality and flavor, by call at McClarran & McKennan's Drug stores, 88 Market street, and opposite Postoffice.

Miscellaneous Books.

Linen toy books, pocket Bibles, hymn books, prayer books, family Bibles, initial paper—all these and many other goods too numerous to mention, you can buy of Gildenfenney & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue, and can buy of Gildenfenney & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue, save twenty per cent. on every dollar you purchase. Call and see.

5,000 Albums

For Sale at 20 per cent. discount by Gildenfenney & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue.

CRIMES.

Shooting Affray at Warsaw, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHAMBOR CITY, IND., September 19, 1873.

A shooting affray occurred in this place last evening between two citizens named Joseph Hines and Chas. Miller. Mills was the attacking party and struck Hines, who, just recovering from a long fit of sickness, and not able to stand much fighting, drew a revolver and fired one shot, which took effect in Miller's right breast. It is thought the wound will prove fatal. Hines gave himself up and was bound over in the sum of two thousand dollars to await the result of the wound.

OHIO NEWS.

The improvements in Millersburg during the past year are unprecedented in the history of that town.

The Spitzer Brothers have opened a banking house in the thriving village of North Amherst.

Gen. Brinkerhoff has retired from the management of the Mansfield *Liberal*, which he started. He goes into the banking business.

Leonard Manz, of Dayton, died suddenly Wednesday afternoon while sitting in a chair at his boarding house.

W. H. Morgan, the bareback rider of Howes's circus, was robbed of a diamond pin, valued at $1,200, and $70 in money, at the Phillips House in Dayton Wednesday morning.

The Presbytery of Steubenville, at its late session, appointed Rev. Dr. Curran and Rev. J. Price to hold a week's service, including a communion service, between this and the next stated meeting of Presbytery, at Cadiz and Conesburgh, Carroll county.

The Southeastern Ohio Teachers' Association meets in Cadiz, October 10 and 11. A number of distinguished educators will be present. The hotels and railroads have agreed to board persons attending the Association for one dollar per day.

John H. Klippart, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, will deliver an address on Agriculture, at the Fair grounds, in Cadiz, on Thursday, October 26, at 11 o'clock A. M.

James A. Collum, a resident of Dayton, born in 1795, on Muddy creek, eight miles south of Cincinnati, grew on the cabin of his father, which was born in Hamilton county, or in Ohio, for that matter.

The sixth reunion of the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry will be held at Alliance, Stark county, on Thursday, October 2, 1873. All members of the regiment are respectfully solicited to be present with their ladies and friends.

The surviving members of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry will hold their annual reunion at Alliance, on Tuesday, October 7.

The Zanesville School Board has finally consented to the engagement of a special instructor to teach colored applicants for admission to the high school in the branches pursued in that course.

The total receipts of the Ohio State Fair this year exceeded those of 1872 by about $8,000, which makes the Fair a substantial success.

The Stark county Teachers' Institute will be held this year at Canal Fulton, commencing October 6th, and ending October 10th. State School Commissioner Harvey is expected to be present.

A gentleman near Tobin has 6,000 bushels of apples this year.

The Canton Fair offers over $3,000 as premiums this fall. It commences on the 23d inst.

The annual meeting of the Baptist School Convention of the Huron Association will be held at Peru on the 23d inst.

The Grand Lodge of the Masonic fraternity of Ohio will meet in Columbus on the third Tuesday of October.

An Old Story Retold.

William Craft, the once famous fugitive slave of Boston, has been revisiting that city, and the Boston *Commonwealth*, recalling the anxieties of the anti-slavery days, and the excitement of the time, has a telling story thus: "Craft was a slave in Georgia, and enamored of Ellen, subsequently his wife. They planned an escape, she to personate a delicate young invalid, and he her servant. Attired in a soldier's dress, she, being quite light in complexion, was admitted to the cars, with William to serve and attend her. In this way they reached Boston, where William opened a cabinet-maker's establishment on Cambridge street. Their owners learned they were in Boston, and immediately after the passage of the fugitive slave law sent two hounds by the names of Hughes and Knight on to this city to entrap and return them. William was too acute, however, to be caught, and though he held interviews with Knight in his own shop, with a loaded revolver in his pocket, he was not in custody at any time. When he learned that the United States officers, with Judge Devens (now Judge) as Marshal at their head, were co-operating with the kidnappers for his capture, he was on the alert. Theodore Parker took him and his wife to his house, legally married them, presented him with a gold watch and his wife with a Bible, and other friends of the Vigilance Committee of the day, one of whom is now in Congress, helped them to embark at Halifax in a Cunarder and went to England, where Craft engaged in the African trade, frequently visiting the coast, and becoming a merchant of position and means. He returned to the United States, and took up his residence in Georgia, near his old master, and, while Grant was President, was postmaster at Bainbridge, Decatur county, Ga., and was also a planter. Craft is now living in Macon, Ga., and will charge a Grand Jury upon the lawlessness of rather more than one hundred persons, with all the impressiveness that becomes a great legal luminary."

Solar Heat as a Tool.

During the recent building of a bridge in Holland, one of the traverses, about 100 feet long, required the support of ice. It was an inch out of line, and the problem was how to move it. Experiment proved that the iron expanded a small fraction of an inch at every degree of heat. Hence it was calculated that the night and day temperature differed about twenty-five degrees, and it was thought this might be made to move the bridge. In the morning the outer end of the traverse was secured to the other end left free. In the heat of the sun the iron expanded, and towards night the free end was bolted down, and the opposite end was loosened. The contraction then dragged the traverse to the other way. For two days this experiment was repeated, till the desired place was reached. We do not record that the heat of the sun has ever been employed in this way before, but the contraction and expansion of iron by heat is a force already been used to move heavy weights over short distances. Broken walls are kept closed by rods anchors have been brought into place by simply heating iron rods till they expanded, then taking up the slack by screw-nuts, and finally the contraction by cold to pull the wall or roof into place.

Chapped Hands.

The easiest and simplest remedy is found in every storeroom. Take common starch and grind with a knife until it is reduced to the smoothest powder.